# **EXHIBIT F**

FINAL - October 4, 2010 Charles Mullin, Ph.D.

CHAPTER 11	
N RE:	
ESLIE CONTROLS, INC.,	
Debtor.	
DEPOSITION OF	
Charles Mullin, Ph.D.	
October 4, 2010	
Vashington, D.C.	
Lead: John Dorsey, Esquire	
Firm: Young Conaway	
FINAL COPY	

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		Page 6
1	Monday, October 4, 2008	
2	Washington, D.C.	
3		
4	Whereupon,	
5	CHARLES MULLIN, PH.D.	
6	1300 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.,	
7	having been duly sworn, was examined and testifies	
8	as follows:	
9		
10	EXAMINATION	
11		
12	EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR LESLIE CONTROLS	
13	BY MR. DORSEY:	
14	Q. Good morning, Dr. Mullin. We met a moment	
15	ago. My name is John Dorsey. I represent the future	
16	claims representative in the Leslie Controls	
17	bankruptcy proceeding in the bankruptcy court in	
18	Delaware, and we are here today to take your	
19	deposition. I assume you've been deposed before; is	
20	that correct?	
21	A. I have.	
22	Q. How many times?	

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- A. Maybe somewhere around 15.
- 2 Q. So you're familiar with how this works.
- 3 I'll be asking questions; you answer the questions.
- 4 If you don't understand a question that I ask, please
- 5 let me know, and I will rephrase it for you to try to
- 6 make it understandable. And if you need a break at
- <sup>7</sup> any time, let me know, and I'm happy to take a break.
- 8 I usually try to take one about every hour myself
- 9 anyway, just because everybody gets a little
- blurry-eyed after a while.
- When were first contacted, Dr. Mullin,
- about providing an expert opinion in this case?
- A. Around a month ago. Maybe a little --
- Q. I'm sorry. Who contacted you?
- <sup>15</sup> A. Leslie Davis.
- Q. And Ms. Davis is an attorney?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. And do you know who Ms. Davis represents?
- 19 A. The Century Insurance.
- Q. And what did she ask you when she
- 21 contacted you about giving an opinion in this case?
- A. The initial discussion was more just a

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- description of some background on the case, and I was
- asked to look at the claims data and see if I had an
- opinion about what it's future liability may be.
- 4 Q. Were you asked to provide any specific
- 5 types of opinions?
- 6 A. Not at that juncture. It was more
- open-ended. I normally don't offer opinions at the
- 8 beginning. I look at what's there first.
- 9 Q. Did Ms. Davis tell you, though, what
- opinion they were asking to you give, other than what
- the potential future value of the -- or the value of
- the future claims might be?
- A. Initially, it was to look at the data and
- see what my thoughts were.
- 15 Q. In that initial conversation, did you
- speak with anyone other than Ms. Davis?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. What information did you review then,
- after you had that first conversation?
- A. I received a set of materials concerning
- Leslie Controls. One of the -- probably the most
- important was historical claims data. I think there

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- were some other reviewed -- some of the filings. I
- 2 can't recall what all of them were titled, but some
- of the filings related to the bankruptcy. Also
- 4 reviewed a number of the cases that had gone to trial
- 5 and looked at those outcomes specifically.
- 6 Q. When you say cases to trial, are you
- 7 referring to cases against Leslie?
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. Who provided you with the information that
- 10 you reviewed?
- 11 A. It was either provided to me from counsel,
- or it would have been information that was publicly
- available that I or someone on my staff collected.
- 14 Q. What did Ms. Davis tell you about the
- background in the case in that first conversation
- 16 that you had?
- A. I don't have a specific recollection. I
- knew -- I knew about the case before I spoke with her
- in very broad general terms, and I don't recall
- exactly what she told me that I may not already have
- been aware of.
- 22 Q. After you reviewed the material that

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- 1 you've identified, what happened next? In terms of
- your conversations with either Ms. Davis or anyone
- 3 else with regard to your opinion?
  - A. I provided her with my initial impressions
- 5 and had a discussion about what, if any, future work
- 6 her client desired.

4

7

- Q. What did you tell her about your initial
- 8 impressions?
- 9 A. My initial impressions were that Leslie
- 10 Controls was a relatively new defendant in the
- asbestos litigation. It hadn't seen much liability
- prior to 2000, or seen -- it had seen some
- third-party actions and some other things, but hadn't
- paid much indemnity at all in the underlying tort
- cases prior to that. As a set of other companies
- went bankrupt in the early 2000s, they appeared to
- start to get named.
- They seemed to be a company that followed
- kind of a relatively classic pattern of a new
- defendant in that as those new claims come in,
- initially they start paying a fair amount of
- indemnity, and then they build up their defenses, and

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1	as they	/ build ι	up those	defenses,	those	plav	out in

- the tort system. In the case of Leslie, it appeared
- that those defenses were effective and that they were
- 4 winning the cases that were going to trial in
- 5 general. They were getting defense verdicts. Their
- 6 claim values had been declining in the recent years,
- <sup>7</sup> and their dismissal rate had been climbing. So I had
- 8 the impression of a defendant that had ramped up its
- <sup>9</sup> defenses, was defending successfully, and its
- liabilities, if anything, appeared to be coming down
- on a go-forward basis as opposed to trending up.

#### 12 Q. And after you provided your initial

- impressions, were you asked to do anything further?
- A. I was eventually asked to prepare the
- declaration that I subsequently filed.
- Q. Were you asked to provide any specific
- types of opinions with regard to your initial
- impressions?
- A. In the scope, as I think fairly laid out
- in terms of the declaration itself, I wasn't asked to
- give a particular opinion or conclusion. I was asked
- to provide my opinions regarding the proposed trust

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- distribution procedures, the average values in those,
- the projected liabilities, future -- potential future
- 3 liabilities of Leslie Controls, and that's what I
- 4 did.
- 5 Q. You mentioned the declaration that you
- 6 prepared. Did you prepare this yourself?
- A. I mean, I either directly prepared or
- 8 oversaw the preparation of everything that's in here,
- 9 so, I mean, I have a staff that assists me in my
- first drafts of things if they have done analyses,
- but I will always edit those to ensure that they
- properly reflect my opinions.
- 13 Q. And do you know whether in this particular
- case you drafted the declaration yourself, or did
- your staff draft all or portions of it initially and
- then you reviewed it?
- A. It's a mixture throughout. So I drafted
- -- I spent -- I can't tell you exactly how many
- hours, but I spent a fair number of hours going
- through either writing paragraphs from scratch myself
- or editing the proposed text that others had provided
- <sup>22</sup> to me.

21

22

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1	Q. Were there drafts of the report or	
2	excuse me the declaration before this final	
3	version that's been produced?	
4	A. I didn't type it as you see it here the	
5	first time. I just had a Word file that I was	
6	working in, so that file evolved through time.	
7	Q. You mentioned that there were edits to the	
8	declaration as you were going through it over time.	
9	Do those edits still exist, or were they overwritten?	
10	A. As best as I know, it's how computers	
11	work. I mean, I had one Word file, and I'd keep	
12	revising that one Word file and saving over it.	
13	Q. The portions of it that were written by	
14	your staff, did they provide them to you	
15	electronically or in hard copy?	
16	A. Those were typically, it's done just	
17	within the same Word document. Somebody else would	
18	be handed over control of the Word file, and they	
19	would propose edits in that.	
20	Q. Is that Word file then emailed between the	

people who were working on a particular declaration?

A. No. We typically -- it's stored on our

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- 1 network drive, and people just go to that network
- drive, and that way it's backed up in some sense if
- you were to lose everything. That way it exists in a
- 4 secure framework for us, as opposed to sending it
- <sup>5</sup> over email.
- 6 Q. Would someone who was working on the
- 7 draft, the portions that you didn't draft yourself
- 8 directly, would they email you to tell you they had
- 9 updated the declaration and you should go look at it?
- 10 A. They may, and they may just drop by my
- office and tell me.
- 12 Q. Do you know whether there are any emails
- between you and your staff regarding the work that
- was done on the declaration?
- A. I'm sure there's a number of emails back
- and forth. The gist of those would be scheduling, or
- there may be a note that says I completed reviewing
- the section you wanted me to review. There may be an
- email of that nature. And, generally, emails
- wouldn't contain any edits themselves.
- 21 Q. Have you brought any copies of the emails
- or any other documents with you today?

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- A. Sitting in front of me is a copy of the
- declaration itself, but I haven't brought any emails.
- MR. DORSEY: I would like to see the
- 4 emails that were sent between him and his staff
- 5 regarding the preparation of the declaration.
- 6 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 7 Q. You mentioned that you have a Word file on
- 8 your system at work that would contain the document
- 9 that everybody just would go into and make edits to
- as they were working on the declaration; is that
- 11 correct?
- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. Is there a backup of your system every
- 14 night to back up the documents that are contained on
- the -- on the system?
- A. I know that my IT department does backups.
- 17 I don't know the exact frequency or how long they are
- preserved.
- 19 Q. Is it possible then that there could be,
- in the backups that are conducted, different versions
- of the declaration as it was going through the
- 22 process of being edited?

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- <sup>1</sup> A. It's possible.
- 2 Q. I'd also like to see copies of any edits
- for previous versions of the declaration that might
- 4 be on the system. As you were working on the
- 5 declaration, did you send copies of it to counsel?
- 6 A. I think at some point there was a -- a
- 7 version sent to counsel.
- 8 Q. Do you recall when that was?
- 9 A. I don't recall the exact date. Probably a
- day or two or so before it was filed.
- 11 Q. And that would have been a Word version of
- the document that you had been working on?
- A. It would either be a Word version or a PDF
- <sup>14</sup> version.
- 15 Q. Were there edits made to the declaration
- after you sent it to counsel?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. I'd also ask to see then a copy of
- whatever was sent to counsel prior to the filed
- version. Did counsel provide any comments to you
- about the report that you sent to them initially?
- <sup>22</sup> A. Yes.

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1 (	Q.	What	comments	did	they	provide?
-----	----	------	----------	-----	------	----------

- A. Largely, grammatical in nature, so
- <sup>3</sup> rephrasing of a sentence, punctuation, proper
- <sup>4</sup> referencing on items was the gist of the feedback.
- 5 Q. You say "largely." Were there other edits
- 6 that were more substantive?
- A. Not edits per se. I mean, there was a
- 8 discussion of the declaration, but there wasn't, you
- <sup>9</sup> know, an edit of a line item.
- 10 Q. How were those edits transmitted to you?
- 11 Was it verbally or by email?
- A. I don't recall exactly how they arrived.
- I mean, I don't -- it wasn't verbally to me, but it
- may have been to somebody on my staff or it may have
- been a -- you know, effectively a marked-up version.
- 16 I don't recall.
- Q. So it's possible there is either a
- marked-up version or emails discussing edits counsel
- was requesting that you make to the declaration?
- A. It's possible.
- Q. To the extent they exist, I would ask for
- production of those emails. Other than the

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- information that you reviewed that you've already
- testified about in the initial documents that you
- took a look at in the preparation of your
- 4 declaration, did you look at other documents in
- 5 preparing your opinions in this case? Other than the
- 6 ones you've already identified?
- A. I'm probably not going to recall all of
- 8 them as I sit here, but in general categories, I
- <sup>9</sup> reviewed some financial information related to Leslie
- 10 Controls. I reviewed some financial information of
- companies that, in a loose sense, could be viewed as
- comparables to them from an evaluation perspective.
- There's not so much reviewed per se for this but
- things that are in my general knowledge of things
- that I am constantly aware of are, you know, the
- evolving tort environment both with regard to, you
- know, substantive developments potentially in the law
- but also substantive developments in terms of
- economic factors in that environment.
- Q. We'll go ahead and mark your declaration
- 21 as an exhibit.
- 22 ----

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1	(Exhibit 1 marked.)	
2		
3	BY MR. DORSEY:	
4	Q. Attached to your declaration that has been	
5	marked as Mullin Exhibit Number 1, there is a list of	
6	materials that you considered in the preparation of	
7	your opinion; is that is that correct?	
8	A. There is.	
9	Q. And that's Exhibit or attachment B to	
10	your declaration? Correct?	
11	A. Correct.	
12	Q. And in addition to the list, there is some	
13	additional copies of materials that are attached to	
14	the back of that list; is that accurate?	
15	A. Yes.	
16	Q. Is this a comprehensive list of all of the	
17	materials that you considered in the preparation of	
18	your opinion?	
19	A. It would be there's always a chance I	
20	missed something, but the intent was for this to be a	
21	comprehensive list of the things that I specifically	
22	considered here. As I said, there's a broad array of	

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- 1 knowledge that I would also put in there in terms of
- knowledge about the bankruptcy trust system,
- knowledge about the amount of funding in those trusts
- 4 and how that may affect the tort environment, and
- 5 knowledge of the legal environment in the different
- 6 states. I didn't try to, you know, give a complete
- 7 list of all of that knowledge that I possess that
- 8 does frame my opinions.
- 9 Q. If you look to the documents that are
- behind the list of materials that were considered,
- the first is a spreadsheet that's captioned Leşlie
- valuation analysis. Is that correct?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. And this is the valuation of Leslie
- itself, as opposed to the claims against Leslie,
- 16 correct?
- A. Yes. That's the purpose of the -- these
- working papers. Yes.
- 19 Q. And what was the purpose of reviewing this
- 20 particular information with regard to your opinion in
- 21 the case?
- A. There's a section in my declaration, which

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- 1 I'll just turn to so I can make direct reference.
- Really the section that's probably -- runs from about
- paragraph 27 through paragraph 30 expresses opinions
- 4 concerning the Leslie and CIRCOR contributions
- <sup>5</sup> relative to the value of Leslie. So to quantify the
- 6 value of the contribution above the enterprise value
- of an asbestos-free Leslie Controls was the purpose
- 8 of looking at that.
- 9 Q. And then behind those two pages, there's
- some additional spreadsheet-type information. Can
- you tell me what this is?
- A. Yes. So after the first two pages?
- 13 **Q. Yes.**
- A. Right. This is more the raw data as has
- been publicly available concerning companies that one
- may consider comparables to Leslie Controls. And so
- that -- that's the raw data that feeds in on the
- front page where it says Multiples Analysis on the
- first Excel sheet and has various company names.
- 20 **Q. Okay.**
- A. So it's characterizing those companies.
- Q. And why did you review this information in

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1	conn	ection with your opinion?
2	Δ	Again, it goes to the valuati

- A. Again, it goes to the valuation of Leslie
- <sup>3</sup> Controls and -- which is a component of determining
- 4 what, if any, contribution CIRCOR was making above
- 5 and beyond the value of an asbestos-free Leslie
- 6 Controls.

7

## Q. Did you make that determination about the

- 8 value of Leslie and the comparable companies
- 9 yourself, or did somebody else on staff do that?
- A. I made the determination of my opinion,
- which is that the value was probably not above its.
- liquidation value of 35 million, and I did that
- through looking at both the financials of Leslie
- directly and by looking at the comparable companies.
- Q. Do you have experience in valuing
- companies?
- A. I have limited experience in that regard.
- 18 Q. What experience do you have?
- A. I have my training in economics going back
- and looking at valuing companies. I understand the
- 21 basic concepts of discounted cash flows and
- enterprise value. And all I was really attempting to

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- look at here is a company that averages less than two
- <sup>2</sup> million a year of profit, and asking the question of
- if it averages less than two million a year in
- 4 profit, could it have an enterprise value in excess
- of \$35 million, its stated liquidation value? I took
- 6 its liquidation value from the disclosure statements
- <sup>7</sup> as given. I didn't do my own analysis of that. And
- 8 the discount rate that would be necessary for it to
- 9 exceed 35 million would be incredibly low. So it's
- really easy to come to the conclusion where the
- 11 numbers are very obvious that its enterprise value
- doesn't exceed its liquidation value. So knowing
- that, it gave me comfort that that's where all the
- economic factors pointed.
- 15 Q. Have you ever given an expert opinion
- about the value of the company?
- A. What? No. And here I'm really saying
- that it doesn't exceed its liquidation value. I'm
- not stating what its value would be outside of
- liquidation, outside of the fact that it appears to
- be well below its liquidation value.
- Q. Going back to Exhibit B, if you go past

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- 1 the information regarding comparable companies,
- there's another document, and at the top it says
- Wilson Elser Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker. Do you see
- 4 that?
- <sup>5</sup> A. Yes.
- 6 Q. What is this document?
- A. This is a document that the most relevant
- 8 section from my perspective is really looking at the
- 9 subsection on California, but it's a document that
- provides an overview of the legal environment and an
- opinion on what the appellate court rulings mean and,
- in that sense, leads into how that environment may
- impact Leslie Controls, had it stayed in the tort
- 14 system.
- Q. Why was that important for you in
- preparing your opinion in this case?
- 17 A. Well, a core component of my opinion is
- explicitly about what is the -- what would have been
- the likely liability faced by Leslie Controls if it
- had stayed in the tort system. In order to answer
- that question, one has to look at the tort
- environment as it -- both as it exists today, as it

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- existed over the recent past, if you're going to use
- their claims history in the recent past, and how that
- is evolving or likely to move in the future. And if
- 4 you don't do that, you don't get a reliability
- 5 estimate. So you need to understand what that tort
- 6 environment is to come up with reliable forecasts.
- 7 Q. Are you familiar with the Wilson Elser
- 8 firm?
- 9 A. I'm not deeply familiar with them.
- Q. Have you ever worked with them before?
- 11 A. Not to the best of my knowledge.
- 12 Q. Has anyone at Bates White ever provided an
- opinion on behalf of Wilson Elser?
- A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 15 Q. Do you know what kind of work Wilson Elser
- 16 does?
- A. I may know -- in this section, it's
- talking about their toxic tort and environmental
- practice, but I don't know globally what the law firm
- 20 does.
- 21 Q. Do you know whether they represent
- 22 plaintiffs in toxic tort cases or defendants?

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- A. I mean, its description is more consistent
- with the defense posture in the national defense
- <sup>3</sup> platforms it's describing and looking at things, but
- <sup>4</sup> I don't know all of its history.
- 5 Q. Other than this information provided by
- 6 Wilson Elser, did you look at any other source of
- 7 information about what the meaning of the opinions
- 8 that are referred to in these materials meant?
- 9 A. I've read them -- I mean, I'm familiar
- with the appellate rulings. I've reviewed them.
- 11 I've had discussions at any number of conferences
- with both defense and plaintiff counsel at those
- conferences, you know, about how these things may
- impact the environment.
- 15 Q. Do you have any legal training?
- A. I did not go to law school, if you mean by
- formal legal training, in that sense, no.
- 18 Q. Do you feel you have some expertise in the
- 19 law?
- A. A key component of what economists do
- generally is incorporate different disciplines. I do
- that pretty much every day when I look at asbestos

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- liabilities. As I said earlier, you can't forecast
- 2 asbestos expenditures or even understand a company's
- <sup>3</sup> historical expenditures unless you understand that
- 4 legal environment in which those expenditures are
- occurring. And so, across many disciplines, you
- 6 know, law being one of those, economists routinely
- <sup>7</sup> read the literature, get an understanding of it, and
- 8 incorporate that into the analysis. And I do that
- 9 every time I do -- look at potential future
- expenditure for a company, and that's explicitly what
- my expertise is in.
- 12 Q. In reviewing the material about what's
- going on in the tort system, did you -- other than
- this Wilson Elser material that you've attached, did
- you review any other materials?
- A. For California specifically, I've looked
- at a number of the appellate rulings themselves and
- with regard to equipment manufacturers.
- 19 Q. And your basis for knowledge of the law
- then is as your work in an economist in reviewing the
- work done by other people with regard to what is
- happening in the legal community; is that a fair

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		i age i
1	statement?	
2	MS. DAVIS: Objection to form.	
3	THE WITNESS: When you look at appellate	
4	rulings, I mean there's I'm not going to I'm	
5	not an attorney. I don't know what inferences	
6	attorneys draw from them, but I know most of them	
7	aren't that hard for a layperson to just read and	
8	understand what the general meaning of the ruling is.	
9	When you get a ruling that says an equipment	
10	manufacturer isn't liable for something that was	
11	specced or not specced, that was put on the outside	
12	by somebody else, and prior to that ruling they were	
13	potentially liable for it, it's very easy to know	
14	that that means the scope of potential liabilities	
15	for those equipment manufacturers has declined. And	
16	that will create downward pressure on their future	
17	expenditure. Then it becomes an empirical question	
18	as to how much downward pressure. Does that cause	
19	their expenditure to fall 1 percent, 5 percent, 20	
20	percent, 50 percent? Those are empirical questions.	
21	Attorneys don't know the answer to that when they	
22	read an opinion. You know, that you go to the	

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- data, and you have to estimate that from data that
- you go to quantification.
- And that's really what I do. I go in, and
- 4 I look at the environment. I look at what's
- 5 changing, and then it becomes an empirical question
- 6 to quantify the likely impact of those changes or
- 7 potential changes on future expenditure.
- 8 Q. But you know that two lawyers could look
- 9 at the same opinion and draw different conclusions
- about what that opinion means, right?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. Otherwise we don't have work.
- A. I have confidence you'd find something.
- Q. Going back to your opinion itself -- or
- your declaration. The declaration basically is your
- opinion in this case, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. And in the first paragraph, you say that
- 19 you were retained to, quote, "evaluate the potential
- impact of the Leslie Controls, Inc., in parens
- 21 ("Leslie") bankruptcy filing on Leslie's pending and
- future asbestos bodily injury claims. Correct?

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- <sup>1</sup> A. Correct.
- 2 Q. And in doing that, you reviewed the
- materials that we've already talked about, and -- and
- 4 then the rest of your report is the opinion itself
- 5 about how that interrelates, correct? Pending future
- 6 asbestos claims?
- A. The report speaks for itself, but that's a
- 8 characterization.
- 9 Q. If you look at paragraph five of your
- report, as I read this paragraph -- and correct me if
- 11 I'm wrong -- there are really three different
- opinions that you're giving; is that a fair
- 13 statement?
- A. Like I said, there's -- there's numerous
- things throughout here to -- I haven't gone through
- the exercise of trying to put a count as to how many
- opinions I have.
- 18 Q. Well, if we go through this paragraph, as
- 19 I look at the three, one is the TDP values and
- Leslie's liability estimate that form a basis of a
- 21 proposed prepackage plan of reorganization are
- inconsistent with Leslie's recent tort experience.

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- 1 In particular, the trust envisions paying numerous
- 2 claims that would have been uncompensable in the tort
- environment. Do you see that?
- 4 A. I do.
- 5 Q. I count that as opinion number one. You
- 6 then go on to say, further, the TDP proposes paying
- 7 compensable claims substantially more than they
- 8 likely would have received in the tort environment.
- 9 I'd say that's opinion number two. Is that fair?
- A. Like I said, I wrote it the way that I
- would like to express my opinions. You can
- characterize them as you like.
- Q. Okay. And then, three, although Leslie,
- its parent CIRCOR, and other plan proponents have an
- economic incentive to overstate the potential
- asbestos liabilities, the resultant TDP figures do
- 17 not reflect Leslie's likely tort liability. Correct?
- A. That's what it says.
- 19 Q. And then you say in paragraph six, each of
- these opinions is described in more detail below. So
- 21 paragraph five contains the opinions, and then below
- 22 that is the support for your opinions, correct?

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- A. I mean, I would describe paragraph five as
- stating at a -- in very broad brush strokes what the
- opinions are, and underneath that it provides more
- detail and subtlety to what those mean, which you
- 5 could call multiple opinions or you could just call
- 6 fleshing out what are these broad brush stroke
- <sup>7</sup> opinions up above.
- 8 Q. If we then turn to paragraph number eight,
- 9 we are talking about Leslie's claims data and trial
- history. And you state in the second sentence of
- that paragraph, in each of the three years preceding
- its bankruptcy filing, 70 to 80 percent of resolved
- mesothelioma claims were dismissed without payment.
- 14 Do you see that?
- <sup>15</sup> A. I do.
- Q. Do you know what the total value of the
- claims that were paid for the remaining 20 to 30
- percent over the -- over that three-year period?
- A. I don't recall the exact number. I don't
- think that's contained explicitly in my declaration,
- but probably somewhere -- 10 to \$20 million. I
- forget the exact. Something in that -- more than 10,

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I believe, but probably less than 15.
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- 2 Q. And when you speak in terms of 10 to \$20
- 3 million, is that for settlements and verdicts?
- <sup>4</sup> A. That's the amounts that were paid. I
- <sup>5</sup> believe so, as reflected in their claims data.
- 6 Q. That doesn't include then the defense
- 7 costs for defending claims?
- 8 A. No. It does not.
- 9 Q. You go on in the next sentence to describe
- the eight cases that were tried to completion, and
- 11 you note that there was one verdict against Leslie
- that was reduced on appeal to \$355,000; is that
- 13 correct?
- A. Actually of the eight that were tried to
- completion, seven were defense verdicts, and the one
- was a plaintiff verdict reduced to 355,000.
- 17 Q. And you note, though, in footnote number
- three that there was another action that resulted in
- a plaintiff verdict, correct?
- A. I don't know the technical -- I mean, I
- know the initial verdict was a plaintiff verdict, and
- then that was I believe sent back to be retried. So

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1	I don't know if that's technicall	v still a plaintiff
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- verdict, or if that is now -- you know, they're just
- 3 starting over from scratch and as yet to be
- 4 determined. I would view that as yet to be
- 5 determined as to whether -- if the proper rules and
- 6 everything was followed as the appellate courts
- thought it should be, we don't know what the outcome
- 8 is yet.
- 9 Q. So when you said eight cases with one that
- resulted in a plaintiff's verdict, does that include
- or exclude the one that's referred to in footnote
- 12 number three?
- A. I view that one as not having been -- it
- isn't complete. The ultimate resolution remains
- unknown. We still don't know whether it will
- ultimately be a defense or a plaintiff verdict.
- 17 Q. Do you know the amount of the verdict that
- was entered by the jury in that case?
- A. I've seen it, but I don't recall.
- Q. You state in footnote three that on appeal
- this matter was remanded for a new trial which will
- 22 no longer occur due to the bankruptcy filing. Do you

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- 1 see that?
- <sup>2</sup> A. I do.
- **Q.** Do you know whether there was a subsequent
- 4 appeal from the first appeal that was entered in that
- 5 case?
- 6 A. I don't recall.
- 7 Q. The opinions that you reviewed in
- 8 connection with preparation of your report were
- 9 from -- they were all from California, correct?
- A. I focused on California. That's correct.
- 11 Q. And what level of appeal court did those
- opinions all come from; do you know?
- A. I believe they are the -- I believe they
- are all the appellate court.
- 15 Q. Is there more than one level of appellate
- 16 court in California?
- A. There is a Supreme Court. So there's a
- higher court above that.
- 19 Q. And none of the opinions that you reviewed
- were from the California Supreme Court, correct?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. Going up to paragraph number eight, you

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- talk about the one verdict that was entered, and you
- 2 state in the last sentence of that paragraph, thus,
- 3 Leslie has paid on average less than \$50,000 per
- 4 verdict. Do you see that?
- 5 A. Yes, I do.
- 6 Q. So why do you include the -- when you're
- 7 talking about average verdicts, why do you include
- 8 those that resulted in a defense verdict?
- 9 A. It's still a verdict. I view what I think
- of the litigation environment that both the
- plaintiffs' attorneys and defendant companies face
- when they make decisions about whether or not they
- are going to try a case. A plaintiff's attorney is
- going to look at their economic returns doing so, as
- is a defense, the defense side. As they look at
- that, both the probability that they get a plaintiff
- verdict and the award that they may attain once they
- get a plaintiff verdict are both relevant factors.
- So what we've seen is, over the course of eight
- cases, an average return on trying the case from the
- 21 plaintiff's side of under \$50,000 for the effort of
- trying the case, which is a low rate of return in

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1	asbestos	litigation	for tr	ying	cases.
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- 2 Q. But that doesn't include the defense
- 3 costs, correct?
- <sup>4</sup> A. It's the indemnity side.
- 5 Q. And do you know how much Leslie paid in
- 6 defense costs to take those eight cases to trial?
- A. I don't recall the exact number. It was a
- 8 fair amount of money.
- 9 Q. Is that also something that attorneys
- would take into account in determining the risk
- 11 factors on going forward with a trial, what the
- defense costs are going to be?
- A. In my experience of working with different
- companies, companies take very different viewpoints
- on that. Some are much more willing to incur defense
- costs to avoid indemnity and set precedents and
- others aren't.
- 18 Q. But in determining the risk of going
- 19 forward -- you were talking about the risks of going
- to trial and trying the case and that the average
- payout is less than \$50,000 per year. Wouldn't the
- 22 attorneys who are advising the companies say a

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- potential risk of a verdict is \$50,000, but in
- addition to that, you have to consider what was spent
- in defense costs to defend those cases?
- 4 A. What I think of the analysis -- I don't
- 5 think of defense cost so much as a risk. They are
- 6 costs. I don't think verdicts are volatile. You
- 7 might get a defense verdict and pay zero, or you
- 8 might get a plaintiff verdict and pay \$355,000.
- 9 There's a lot of uncertainty and hence risk as to
- what a jury may do. I don't think there's nearly as
- much uncertainty of risk as to what your defense bill
- for trial is going to be. It's a cost. And like all
- costs -- does a company take its costs into account?
- They should. I don't know what Leslie Controls did.
- 15 I haven't had an opportunity to talk to them, but
- they should take that cost into account in making
- their decisions.
- 18 Q. And that makes sense because if you were
- 19 going to take a case to trial and it was going to
- cost you a million dollars in attorney's fees and you
- have a risk of a \$50,000 verdict, but you could
- settle the case for \$100,000, that might be a good

deal, right?

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2	A. Again, this depends on where you are in
3	your litigation. If and I think what asbestos
4	litigation has taught many defendants is that if you
5	simply settle to avoid defense costs, you'll just get
6	more and more claims. And if you have a low exposure
7	profile like Leslie with what appear to be very few
8	compensable claims against you, establishing that
9	precedent in the tort system might have a lot of
10	long-run value, which their actions seems to be more
11	the route that they took. They did try nine cases.
12	They did make the decision to set precedents and not
13	just settle for \$100,000 less than it would have cost
14	them to try the case. And that contains the number
15	of future claims you're going to get because the

plaintiffs' bar has set costs too of trying the case,

and if they know that you'll fight back and resist,

So it's -- there is an interaction between

equation, no case should ever go to trial because the

the two sides, and you can't look at it only from one

they're less likely to try a case against you.

side. If you viewed it simply as a one-sided

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- defendant has costs of litigating, the plaintiff has
- costs of litigating, and both should be willing -- I
- mean, your logic -- if I flip it around, if I have a
- 4 plaintiff who says I expect to get \$100,000 if I try
- 5 this case, but I have \$150,000 in trial costs,
- 6 therefore they should be willing to accept zero
- payment and walk away. And at the same time, you may
- 8 say, oh, it has a value of \$100,000 and there's
- 9 \$150,000 in trial costs for the defendant, your logic
- says the defendant should be able to settle for
- 250,000 or less, and so now I have one side willing
- to take zero and the other side willing to pay 250.
- 13 That's not how people negotiate, and that's not how
- precedents are set. So both of those logics are
- <sup>15</sup> flawed.
- Q. So, in your view, it would be illogical to
- take into account the defense costs in determining
- the long-term risks of litigating cases, as opposed
- to filing for bankruptcy and getting an 524(g)
- 20 injunction?
- A. No. That's not what I said.
- Q. Okay. How would you approach that when

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- 1 you're considering whether or not you should take
- into account defense costs in determining long-term
- risks and making a decision then about whether you
- 4 should file for bankruptcy and seek a 524(g)
- 5 injunction?

8

- 6 A. So -- I'm a little unclear on exactly what
- <sup>7</sup> question you're asking me.
  - Q. Let me try and rephrase it for you. In
- your experience, when companies are deciding whether
- or not to file for bankruptcy and seek a 524(g)
- injunction when they have asbestos liabilities, do
- those companies take into account in addition to what
- the potential verdicts might about, if they had to
- try a case, the cost of defending those cases in the
- 15 tort system?
- A. I think it is a business decision. They
- would take into account all costs associated with it.
- So I think they would take into account their defense
- costs. I think they'd take into account their
- capital financing costs. I think they'd take into
- account overhang on their stock price. I think
- there's a whole slew of costs that go into the

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- business decision as to what you should -- whether or
- 2 not that's a good business choice for CIRCOR or
- 3 Leslie or any other defendant.
- 4 Q. Now, you talked about how Leslie took -- I
- 5 think we have a little bit of an inconsistency. I
- 6 think in your last answer. Not this past one but
- 7 going back a little farther, you said they took nine
- 8 cases to trial, but it's really eight cases, correct?
- 9 A. My understanding is that there were eight
- cases that have gone to trial through completion, so
- the final outcome is eight. There's a ninth case
- that went to trial, that initially had a plaintiff
- verdict which was overturned on appeal, and therefore
- we don't know the final outcome. So I think there's
- nine cases that I'm aware of that have gone to trial,
- and eight of those we know the outcome of, one we
- don't know the outcome of.
- 18 Q. I was confused about what you meant in
- paragraph eight about the eight cases, whether it
- included that case that was included in footnote
- three. But you've clarified that.
- A. I've excluded that one --

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- 1 Q. Okay.
- A. -- because it's not completed.
- **Q.** Okay. In addition to those eight cases
- 4 that they took to trial, they also settled a number
- 5 of cases, didn't they?
- 6 A. Yes. They did. Numerous settled cases.
- Q. In the eight cases that they tried, do you
- 8 know when those cases were initially filed against
- 9 Leslie?
- A. It's in the claims data, but I don't
- 11 recall the dates.
- 12 Q. Turning to page 4 of your declaration,
- there's a chart that lists by year filed the number
- of mesothelioma claims, lung cancer claims, other
- cancer claims, and nonmalignant or unknown claims,
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. And then the total column for all claims
- 19 filed in any particular year, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And you go -- in paragraph 11, you state,
- starting in 2008, law firms that ultimately comprised

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- the members of the ad hoc committee and then
- subsequently other plaintiff law firms appear to have
- begun dumping their claims inventory on Leslie. Do
- 4 you see that?
- 5 A. I do.

6

- Q. What's your basis for stating that it
- 7 appears that these firms began dumping their
- 8 inventory of cases on Leslie?
- 9 A. Well, I go on to define more specifically
- what I mean by that, I think, in the next sentence,
- which states that, in other words, once those firms
- establish that Leslie was a potential source of
- compensation, they filed a large portion of their
- claims inventory against Leslie. What you see in the
- data is you see more claims being filed that were
- diagnosed multiple years in the past. Initially, the
- filings are almost always -- like the filing in 2004
- was almost always a claimant who was diagnosed with
- mesothelioma in 2004 or maybe 2003, but they are very
- close in time. As you move forward in time, you see
- a larger and larger fraction of the claimants with
- diagnosis dates reaching back three, four, five, six

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- 1 years into the past, which is indicative of a claim
- that's not in its initial pass through the tort
- 3 system.
- 4 You also see it in the resolutions.
- 5 Empirically, you can tell that as the claim filings
- 6 increased and went from the small numbers in the
- <sup>7</sup> early part of the decade up closer to 300, 400 claims
- 8 in the latter part of the decade, that the dismissal
- <sup>9</sup> rates rise, the average settlement value falls, even
- among those that -- so fewer of them are paid, and
- the ones that are paid are paid less per claim.
- These are all things that are very consistent with a
- weaker inventory of claims with regard to the
- strength of the case against Leslie.
- So all the factors point to -- that the
- initial batch of claims that came in were the cases
- that have the strongest connection to Leslie and face
- the greatest litigation risk, and as time moved
- forward, that population of claimants expanded to
- those that had a much weaker a nexus, if any, to
- Leslie Controls.

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Q. Well, if we look at the chart, how many of

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- 1 the 392 cases filed in 2009 were cases that had a
- diagnosis farther back than three or four years?
- A. I don't know the exact number. In other
- words, I was looking at -- it I forget if I was
- looking at '08 or '09, but initially, as I said, they
- 6 were almost within the same year or one year before,
- and through that time that grew to about 25 percent
- 8 of the claims being older than the year before. So
- 9 they'd be two calendar years plus back when initially
- you saw almost no cases of that nature.
- 11 Q. Now, you go on in paragraph 12 to talk
- about how in recent years the percentage of resolved
- claims the company has paid has fallen from about 40
- percent to 25 percent. Do you see that?
- <sup>15</sup> A. Correct.
- Q. If you look at -- and you're going based
- upon claims that resolved beginning in 2008. So if
- we look at your chart on page 4, there were a hundred
- -- 751 cases total filed against Leslie during that
- **year of 2008, correct?**
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And if you turn to the next page, this is

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- a chart that lays out your -- your view on the number
- of cases resolved versus number of cases paid, and
- then the payment rate and dismissal rate. Is that
- 4 accurate?
- 5 A. This is only looking at mesothelioma
- 6 claims.
- 7 Q. Right. And if we look at 2008, there were
- 8 186 mesothelioma claims resolved in 2008, correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. How many of those 186 claims were filed in
- <sup>11</sup> **2008?**
- A. I don't have that number, as I sit here.
- I could cross-tab that in the data, but I don't know
- the number right now.
- 15 Q. Did you look at that to see how many were
- 16 filed sometime prior to 2008?
- A. I looked generally, and I looked at
- clearly as you -- the big change, when you look at
- this table, is that the payment rates in 2005, 2006
- and 2007 are sitting at about 40 percent. It's 39,
- 21 38, 40 percent over three years. 2008, 2009, 2010
- it's averaging about 25 percent. The majority of the

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- claims that were resolved in -- really all the claims
- resolved in 2007 and earlier were clearly filed in
- <sup>3</sup> 2007 and earlier. And the majority of the claims
- 4 that were resolved in 2008 to 2010 were claims that
- were filed much more recently. So the trend is there
- 6 in the data. You know, would that eventually bottom
- out even lower? And 2010 is indicative that, you
- 8 know, that affect may not have fully fleshed out yet,
- <sup>9</sup> and you may see that, you know, when you get more
- like 400 claims filed, like in 2009, that the payment
- rate may be 20 percent. It may be 15 percent. We
- haven't seen that completely play out yet.
- 13 Q. But as you sit here today, you can't tell
- me how many of the claims that were resolved in 2008
- were actually filed in 2008 as opposed to 2007 or
- <sup>16</sup> **2006 or 2005?**
- A. I can't -- I don't recall the exact
- 18 numbers.
- 19 Q. And when those claims are resolved, when
- you say they are resolved, what does that mean?
- A. They are -- I didn't do an independent
- audit of the data provided by Leslie concerning their

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- claims history. I took that as given. So resolved
- <sup>2</sup> means that, in the data that Leslie provided, it is
- indicated that it's either dismissed with no payment
- 4 or that it's been settled for a payment, and there is
- 5 an amount of payment specified. Those are resolved.
- 6 It's no longer pending or open.
- 7 Q. So in 2008 in your chart on page 5, when
- 8 you say 75 percent dismissal rate, that would mean 75
- 9 percent of the cases resolved in 2008 resulted in the
- case being dismissed without payment?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. And how long does it normally take in your
- experience in the tort system to get a case dismissed
- once it's filed?
- A. It varies. There's no one answer to that.
- lt varies by jurisdiction. It varies by defendant.
- 17 It varies by defense strategy. And it can even vary
- by the date of the plaintiff filing.
- 19 Q. Do you have a range of how long it takes,
- 20 based on those variables?
- A. California, particularly for -- is a
- relatively fast jurisdiction typically. Plaintiffs

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- can get trial dates relatively quickly. So the
- <sup>2</sup> majority of cases tend to resolve within, you know, a
- year, two years of filing.
- 4 Q. And then if it takes a year or two years,
- 5 it's safe to say that the cases that were resolved in
- 6 2008 wouldn't have been filed in 2008. It takes a
- year or two years?
- 8 A. It's within that. There's cases that are
- <sup>9</sup> filed and I've seen defendants -- I mean, a case that
- was filed in, you know, April of 2008 may very well
- have resolved against a number of defendants within
- 2008 in California. It's going to depend on what its
- trial date is and the positions the various parties
- 14 take.
- 15 Q. But you don't know that information?
- A. I know it's not uncommon in California. I
- can't give you an exact date. If you filed in, you
- know, December of 2008, you probably didn't resolve
- with anybody in 2008, but if you filed in January,
- you probably resolved with a number of defendants in
- <sup>21</sup> **2008.**
- 22 Q. Do you know what Leslie spent in defense

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1	costs in	each of the	years 2008	and 2009?
---	----------	-------------	------------	-----------

- A. I don't recall the exact numbers. They're
- 3 spending a little bit more on defense than they're
- <sup>4</sup> spending on indemnity on average.

#### Q. Did you include 2010 in your analysis of

- the potential future claims value in this -- in this
- <sup>7</sup> case?

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6

- 8 A. I considered the data. I mean, as I --
- 9 when I look at it, I provide a range that I think
- it's less than, and I explain why I think it's less
- than that range. So part of what explains the
- variation in that range is how much weight you give
- to different periods of time. So there's a question
- we just talked about, a bit about the calibration
- period. So do you want to say that 2010 is
- representative of the future or not in some capacity?
- Do you want to say that, because it was close to the
- bankruptcy filing, in some way it's not
- representative and exclude it? I've looked at
- different calibration windows, so in some scenarios
- or some of the extrapolations I've looked at, it's
- included. In other ones, it's not.

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1	Q. How do you do those various extrapolations	
2	based on the variables?	
3	A. It's really what part of the settlement	
4	history you want to look at. So when you're doing an	
5	extrapolation, you're fundamentally saying the	
6	ultimate question is how many future compensable	
7	claims are there going to be by year, and how much	
8	will they get paid? But there's components that go	
9	into that in terms of you usually start with, how	
10	many claims are going to be filed against them?	
11	Among those, how many of those will get dismissed	
12	without payment versus will be settled for payment?	
13	So when you look at that, you can choose a set of	
14	years as what you think is representative for how	
15	many claims they are going to receive and match that	
16	up with what you think is the appropriate payment	
17	rate for those years and match that up with what you	
18	think is the appropriate average settlement value.	
19	And there's an element of keeping your	
20	analysis consistent as you go across those pieces.	
21	You wouldn't want to take one set of years for your	
22	filing rate and a totally different set of years for	

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- 1 your payment rate, but you're looking at different
- 2 combinations and seeing how sensitive is the answer
- <sup>3</sup> to the assumptions you're invoking.
- 4 Q. When you do that analysis and you put in
  - and take out certain variables, do you prepare a
- 6 document that shows what the results of that analysis
- <sup>7</sup> is?

5

- 8 A. I mean, I do it interactively, so I look
- 9 at it and I see the outcome, and then I look at
- another scenario and I see what that outcome would
- <sup>11</sup> be.
- 12 Q. You don't print out a copy of it once you
- see what the results are going to be?
- A. No. I could replicate it very easily, but
- 15 I don't print out a copy. It's a matter of how I set
- 16 scenarios.
- 17 Q. And so someone who wanted to repeat what
- you had done wouldn't be able to do that by the
- information we had in front of us, could they?
- A. Well, they have all the underlying data to
- do it, and we talk about using different calibration
- periods and how sensitive it is to that, but I didn't

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- specify or say a particular scenario is the one. I
- 2 have more looked at it across all of them to come to
- a conclusion that -- you know, kind of a range if you
- 4 were to keep a static tort environment. So if you
- 5 ignore the fact that they have been winning their
- 6 trial verdicts and that there's tens of billions of
- 7 dollars coming on line in trusts and other factors
- 8 that should create downward pressure, if you ignore
- <sup>9</sup> all of those factors and you just did an
- extrapolation assuming that the tort environment of,
- you know, the last two to four years looking at
- different calibration windows within that, you really
- can't get a number above 90 million, that falls
- between 60 and 90, is that range, and that range
- overstates the likely outcome because it's ignoring a
- bunch of factors that are creating downward pressure.
- 17 Q. My question was if someone wanted to
- re-create the calibrations that you've performed in
- order to come to your conclusions about what the
- value of the future claims are based on the
- information contained in your declaration and the
- 22 attachments to your declarations, they wouldn't be

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	1	able	to	do	that,	would	they?
--	---	------	----	----	-------	-------	-------

- A. They could. They can test my opinions
- 3 based on the information that's in here. The
- 4 information that's in here -- the fact that I combine
- 5 them in different ways -- whether I'm doing that in
- 6 my head, whether I'm doing that on a computer doesn't
- <sup>7</sup> really matter. The relevant information is all in
- 8 here. It talks about what the dismissal rates are.
- <sup>9</sup> It talks about how many claims they are going to get
- and how many of those are going to get paid. It
- talks about the justification for why I feel like the
- claim values are going to be in a certain range for
- the ones that are going to get paid. All the
- components are there, and they can test the veracity
- of any one of those components at will with the
- <sup>16</sup> claims data.
- 17 I'm not relying on any one scenario.
- That's just how I get an understanding of the data.
- 19 That's my process of developing my understanding and
- my opinion. That's not the opinion itself.
- 21 Q. But someone outside wouldn't know which
- variables you plugged in for which calibrations in

21

22

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1	order to re-create and determine whether your
2	calibrations were accurate, could they?
3	A. I I'm not presented a calibration here.
4	I'm presenting a range based on my understanding of
5	their data based on the component pieces that are
6	explained here. So I think I think we're talking
7	past each other a little bit, but I don't have an
8	opinion on a scenario. I have an opinion about what
9	their ultimate liability would have been, had they
10	stayed in the sort system, and the foundation of that
11	is all laid out in the declaration. The fact that
12	I've run lots of queries on the data, I've gotten to
13	know their claims data and I understand it, that's
14	just part of the foundational work I do as an expert
15	to get towards forming that opinion, and any other
16	expert, I presume, would spend their own time getting
17	to understand the data and understanding what drives
18	their liability and come to an opinion of whether
19	they agreed or disagreed with me.
20	Q. Well, let's look at paragraph 20 of your

declaration. In here, you say, in preparing the

extrapolation scenarios which were based on Leslie's

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- 1 recent tort history, I evaluated several different
- 2 calibration windows, that is to say, I evaluated the
- impact of using only certain portions of Leslie's
- 4 recent tort history as a basis for the
- 5 extrapolations. Do you see that?
- 6 A. Correct.
- Q. But it doesn't say what those
- 8 extrapolation scenarios are, correct?
- 9 A. No. They're not particularly relevant to
- what I'm saying in the paragraph. That's correct.
- 11 Q. And why are they not relevant?
- 12 A. The purpose of this paragraph is the
- statement that what goes on next, which is the
- calibration window, doesn't really affect the answer.
- lt's not real sensitive. I didn't pick one. I don't
- -- I didn't go out and create an opinion about which
- calibration window is right. What I did is I looked
- at it, and I said the choice of calibration window
- really doesn't matter. Whether you use the last four
- years, you use only years three and four in the past,
- only the most recent two, I take a three-year window
- in there. I get basically the same answer. The data

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- is stable. That's what's important. What's
- important is that, as you look over the last four
- years, there's some relative stability. What's
- 4 happening is there's more claims coming in. The
- 5 dismissal rate is going up. The average payment
- 6 amount is going down. And the number of core kind of
- 7 claims that are driving the liability really isn't
- 8 changing. And so that portion of it's relatively
- 9 stable of what's going on. And that's why it doesn't
- really matter as you move back and forth. So what
- this is really telling you is the calibration window
- isn't particularly relevant to the analysis.
- Sometimes it is. There's other defendants
- where their data, depending on what you pick, makes a
- really big difference. This one doesn't. That's
- something any other expert could go assess and
- come -- whether they agree or disagree that it's not
- sensitive to that.
- 19 Q. Well, let me ask you this: What did you
- determine the potential future claims were against
- Leslie in terms of dollar amount?
- A. What I did -- I really had a more limited

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- opinion than that. What I did is I came to the
- 2 conclusion that it's likely less than the 60 to 90
- million. So I said if you assume -- which is really
- what's in paragraph 15 and 16. If you assume a
- 5 static tort environment, so you ignore the receipt
- 6 changes and the foreseeable future changes that are
- <sup>7</sup> going to create downward pressure and should lower
- 8 Leslie's liabilities, if you set all that so the side
- <sup>9</sup> and pretend none of that exists, and so you take the
- last four years and you say I'm going to assume the
- last four years is perfectly representative of what `
- the future is going to look like for Leslie Controls,
- depending exactly how you want to play with that
- data, you can get a number as low as 60 million or as
- high as 90 million in nominal terms as to the money
- that's going to be paid. That's what's -- that's
- what you can do. And, you know, that's going to be
- too high because you're ignoring all these factors
- that are creating downward pressure.
- That's the extent of what my opinion was
- there. I explained in some subsequent paragraphs
- what assumptions you need to make to get at the high

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- end of that range versus what assumptions you need to
- 2 make to get at the low end of that range. And so
- those are explained really in -- I think paragraphs
- 4 18 and 19 explain kind of what drives some of that
- 5 variability, but that's the extent of the opinion.
- 6 I didn't go through the exercise of
- quantifying how much of an impact the downward
- 8 pressure may have on Leslie of the fact that they
- 9 have been winning at trial and the other changes that
- are coming in the tort environment.

11

#### Q. Why didn't you do that?

- A. It wasn't necessary. I mean, 60 to 90
- million, what's being shown in the TDP -- I don't
- need to do that to show that the TDP values are
- unreasonable in my opinion. When I look at the TDP
- values, they average a little bit more than \$100,000
- per mesothelioma claim, and I compare that to a
- history that, for the last three years, has been
- trending down. Its high-water mark was about 80,000.
- 20 It was closer to 50,000 in 2010, but if I look at any
- two-year average, it's hard to make it break 70,000,
- 22 and it's been coming down. And I look at that along

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- environment should be creating more downward
- <sup>3</sup> pressure, and I don't see any justification for an
- 4 average value in a trust that exceeds the historical
- 5 experience. If anything, it should be lower, but
- 6 definitely it shouldn't exceed. So I didn't need to
- do more work than that to determine that the 100,000
- 8 dollar average value in the trust, which is really
- 9 the weighted average of the two values that the trust
- provides, but when you -- I don't need to do more
- work to determine that that's an unreasonable value.

#### 12 Q. Did you take into account the payment

#### percentage on the TDPs?

- A. The payment percentage -- I mean, that's
- an internal number in the trust. When you say take
- into account, for what purpose?
- 17 Q. To determine whether what's going to be
- paid to claimants under the trust is a reasonable
- 19 amount.
- A. I guess this depends what purpose you're
- liking at. I'm looking at the liquidated values, and
- l'm saying the liquidated values do not represent the

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tort liability that Leslie would have faced. Now,	1	tort liability	that Leslie	would have	faced.	Now.	if
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- you're going to ask once you take 40 percent of the
- 3 liquidated values, would those represent the tort
- 4 liability that might have been faced for compensable
- 5 claims, it might very well. It might even be too low
- 6 for some claims. But the TDP -- that's not the
- question I was asked to look at. I was asked to look
- 8 at the liquidated numbers, and on the liquidated
- <sup>9</sup> values, those are unreasonably high.

#### Q. Who asked you to look at the liquidated

#### <sup>11</sup> values?

- A. That's what I understood is my scope of
- work as I was looking at the reasonableness of the
- 14 TDP. As the payment percentage moves through time,
- the liquidated values are presumably supposed to
- represent what the indemnity payments of Leslie would
- have been in the tort system.
- 18 Q. But did somebody tell you specifically
- only look at the liquidation values; don't look at
- the payment percentage values?
- A. No. No one said that to me specifically.
- Q. And when you say liquidation value, what

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- 1 do you mean by that?
- A. The face value of the claim as processed
- 3 by the -- under the trust distribution procedures.
- Q. Did you discuss with counsel why it was --
- 5 why you were only looking at liquidation value, as
- 6 opposed to TDP value? Or payment percentage values,
- 7 I should say?
  - A. No.

8

- 9 Q. When you indicated earlier that in your --
- in many coming up with the 60 to \$90 million range,
- you looked at the last four years of claims history;
- is that correct?
- A. I mean, I looked at in totality. I think
- reaching further back wouldn't have been appropriate.
- 15 Q. And when you say you looked at the last
- 16 four years, does that include 2010?
- A. That's in the last four years. Yes.
- Q. Did you take into account the fact that
- the debtor filed for bankruptcy in July of 2010,
- which would have stopped any claims being filed
- 21 against it?
- <sup>22</sup> A. Yes.

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1 <b>Q.</b>	How	did \	ou/	do	that?
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- A. So, to me, you need to understand some
- things. There's nothing magical about calendar
- 4 years. So time -- every day is a day. So they have
- 5 claims data through a given day, and the fact that
- 6 it's a partial day makes no difference in the
- <sup>7</sup> analysis. It's -- if it's a shorter year, I actually
- 8 do things typically in 12-month windows because there
- <sup>9</sup> is some seasonality actually in asbestos litigation.
- So it's good to look in 12-month windows. So I
- typically look in 12-month windows for the most
- current data to the data reaching back. So I'll look
- four years that date back from the filing date. I've
- also looked at it in calendar years here because
- that's just what most people naturally -- that's kind
- of how they are used to seeing it. So I'll look at
- it that way as well.
- Q. Well, to come up with the 60 to \$90
- million range, did you look at calendar year, or did
- you look at 12 months beginning right before the
- 21 bankruptcy filing?
- A. I looked at the 48 months preceding. I

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- also looked at the three and a half, in essence,
- <sup>2</sup> calendar years preceding.
- Q. Did you also take -- let me strike that.
- 4 Do you know when the members of the ad hoc
- 5 committee first began negotiating with Leslie about a
- 6 possible 524(g) trust?
- A. No. The only data I recall seeing is when
- 8 they actually formed the committee. Presumably there
- 9 were conversations that predated the forming of the
- committee, and I don't know when those occurred or
- how extensive they were.
- 12 Q. And are you aware that the members of the
- ad hoc committee indicated that they would not file
- any further claims against Leslie while they were
- negotiating in the prepetition period?
- 16 A. Lam aware.
- Q. Did you take that into account in your
- calibrations for determining what the potential
- claims would have been in 2010?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. How did you do that?
- A. As I said. I've done this where I've

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- altered -- so I've taken the calibration period where
- l've excluded the last 12 months. I've looked at the
- <sup>3</sup> calibration period. If I exclude the last 18 or 36,
- or 18 or 24 months, the most recent. And I used a
- 5 little bit older data before those agreements were in
- 6 place. So that's really the point of where you
- <sup>7</sup> referenced paragraph 20. It's just not that
- 8 sensitive. The answer which -- how you treat these
- <sup>9</sup> different periods of time isn't what drives the
- <sup>10</sup> answer.
- 11 Q. I'm going to take a break in a minute, but
- 12 I just want to ask a couple more questions.
- So is it your opinion that the 60 to \$90
- million range is a reasonable range for the value of
- 15 future claims against Leslie Controls?
- A. No. It overstates.
- 17 Q. Okay. And we'll come back and talk about
- that. Let's take a break.
- 19 (Recess.)
- 20 **BY MR. DORSEY:**
- 21 Q. Dr. Mullin, you indicated that it's your
- belief that the 60 to \$90 million simple

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- 1 extrapolation of historical tort information from
- 2 Leslie on the value of future claims is not --
- overstates, is that correct?
- 4 A. I believe it's substantially more likely
- <sup>5</sup> to overstate than to understate. That's correct.
- 6 Q. And I believe you testified earlier,
- 7 correct me if I'm wrong, that you did not try to
- 8 quantify to what extent it may overstate the claim
- 9 system or the potential future claims?
- A. No. I didn't try to put forward an
- explicit quantification.
- 12 Q. And if we look at paragraph 15 of your
- report, you indicate the reasons why you believe that
- the 60 to \$90 million figure might be overstated, is
- 15 that correct?
- A. Correct. Those are four factors I've
- 17 listed.
- 18 Q. Are there others other than those four?
- A. The others I think more are -- there is
- other factors that affect it. There is a reason the
- range was 60 to 90 million. For example, if you
- control for the fact that through time, the typical

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- 1 mesothelioma claimant gets older, older claimants
- typically recover less than younger claimants. And
- if you control for that factor, you're more likely to
- be at the 60 end of the 60 to 90. And if you don't
- 5 control to that and think values are independent of
- 6 age, you get closer to the higher end.
- <sup>7</sup> So there are other factors that matter
- 8 that were in those scenarios that were discussed.
- <sup>9</sup> These are the four factors that I assumed would have
- no impact for the sake of producing the 60 to \$90
- million range, but in reality, those four factors all
- create downward pressure which should lead to a
- realized number below that range.
- Q. Well, let's walk through those four that
- you have listed here. The first is Leslie's average
- settlement value has been trending down over the past
- three years, correct?
- <sup>18</sup> A. Correct.
- 19 Q. And we've talked about that already. Over
- that same three-year period, what has happened to
- 21 Leslie's defense costs?
- A. I don't recall the exact numbers. They

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1	are in	the data that was provided to me.	
2	Q.	Are they trending up or trending down?	
3	A.	I recall that they are slightly more than	
4	indem	nities, so my guess is given the number of	
5	resolv	ed claims has gone up, that they I believe	
6	they tr	ended up a bit in that period.	
7	Q.	You say the defense costs are slightly	
8	more	than the indemnity costs?	
9	A.	Overall. If you look at total indemnity	
10	versus	s total defense, I think there is in rough	
11	numbe	ers, my recollection is there is about 20 million	
12	of hist	orical indemnity payments and about 25 million	
13	of hist	orical defense payments.	
14	Q.	Let's take a look at a document.	
15			
16		(Exhibit 2 marked.)	
17			
18	BY MI	R. DORSEY:	
19	Q.	Dr. Mullin, you've been handed what's been	
20	marke	ed as Mullin Exhibit 2 and this is the first	
21	amen	ded disclosure statement filed by Leslie Controls	5
22	in the	bankruptcy claim filed in Delaware?	

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- <sup>1</sup> A. Yes.
- 2 Q. You looked at this in connection with your
- opinions in this case?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And if we turn to page 6 of the disclosure
- 6 statement. In the middle of the page, right before
- 7 subsection C, there is a paragraph that begins
- 8 Leslie's gross expenditures. Do you see that?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And that lists what the payments were, the
- gross expenditures includes what? Are you aware?
- A. It says gross expenditures from the costs
- of defending, that appears to read defense, it makes
- reference to defending. I'm not sure if that is
- defense and indemnity combined or just defense.
- Q. Let's assume it's just the defense costs
- and if we look at the numbers, it goes from 2005 to
- 2009 with the costs going from 2.2 million in 2005 to
- 19 **12.3 million in 2009, correct?**
- A. I see that.
- Q. And I've done the math. If you add those
- numbers up between 2005 and 2009, defense costs would

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- be 39.4 million dollars, does that look about right?
- A. I'll take your representation with the
- 3 math.
- 4 Q. And then the next sentence in that
- 5 paragraph talks about Leslie's growth in indemnity or
- 6 settlement payments. Do you see that?
- <sup>7</sup> A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And they range from 1.1 million in 2005,
- 9 **2.1 million in 2010. I'm sorry.**
- A. There is a series of numbers in between so
- 11 --
- 12 Q. Right. I'm just giving a range.
- A. The range exceeds, the high end is above
- 2.1, that's why I was clarifying.
- 15 Q. The high was in 2009 when the settlement
- 16 costs were \$6.3 million?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. And if we add up those years excluding
- 2010 because we don't have the numbers for 2009 on
- defense costs, the total settlement costs were \$18.1
- 21 million. Does that look about right?
- A. Again, I'll take your representation for

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- 2 Q. So it would be fair to say if the gross
- 3 costs of defending the asbestos claims is the 39.4
- 4 million and using those figures that are in the
- 5 disclosure statement, those numbers have been
- 6 trending upward over the past five years, correct?
- A. The -- and clearly the numbers in the
- 8 first sentence are increasing with each subsequent
- 9 year for defense costs. To clarify, those differ
- from what's provided in the underlying claims data,
- so in the underlying claims data which allegedly
- reports the defense costs associated with each claim,
- you don't get this much money, so I assume -- I don't
- know for sure what the discrepancy is, but it could
- be these are national coordinating costs were rather
- nonclaim specific, but there is a discrepancy between
- those two data sources and I don't see the foundation
- <sup>18</sup> for these numbers.
- 19 Q. Assuming that those numbers are correct,
- though, it looks like the defense costs were going up
- over the last five years? Is that accurate?
- A. I mean, if those numbers are correct, they

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- do. Each successive year gets larger.
- 2 Q. And it looks like if those numbers are
- 3 correct that Leslie spent about twice as much on
- 4 defense costs as they did on settling claims?
- 5 A. As a rough ratio.
- 6 Q. Going back to paragraph 15 of your
- 7 declaration, the second item that you list as
- 8 potential changes in the tort environment are
- 9 Leslie's co-defendants who departed the tort system
- during the bankruptcy wave that occurred in the first
- part of the last decade are now being replaced with
- well funded 524(g) trusts. Do you see that?
- 13 A. Yes, I do.
- 14 Q. How would that result in a downward
- pressure on the amount that Leslie would be paying in
- the tort system?
- 17 A. So for an extended period of time, a lot
- of the kind of what used to be the front line
- defendants in asbestos litigation filed for
- bankruptcy. While they were in bankruptcy, there
- were stays against those entities so they weren't
- really part of the active tort system.

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		i ago i i
1	During that period, a number of different	
2	co-defendants that still were in the tort system	
3	faced increased litigation exposure because those	
4	co-defendants were no longer there. And as these	
5	trusts have come on line, the there is clarity as	
6	to what kind of contribution towards the ultimate	
7	payment amount would come from these, from the trusts	
8	that replaced the predecessor entities.	
9	So people have a better sense of what	
10	their offset might be down the road and that lowers	
11	the risk of exposure because there is less	
12	uncertainty. Those trusts are very well funded in	
13	California. They could easily be producing north of	
14	a million dollars per mesothelioma claim on average	
15	for compensation which didn't exist in 2005.	
16	So there is a shift in terms of what kind	
17	of offset you may see down the road. There is a	
18	shift also in terms of this may affect how exposure	
19	evidence enters the courtroom. It may not. There is	
20	some outstanding questions, but there is really no	
21	scenario where the presence of these well funded	
22	trusts would increase their liability while there are	

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- 1 many scenarios where the presence of these well
- <sup>2</sup> funded trusts would decrease the liability.
- Q. Or it could be that the presence of the
- 4 trust would be neutral?
- 5 A. It's very difficult to view them being
- 6 neutral in any state that has joint and several
- 7 liability. Just the mere sum of money and the fact
- 8 that the offset is going to be large while before it
- 9 was viewed as very uncertain, that should decrease
- the litigation risk. So in any place where there is
- joint and several liability, it should have a
- downward effect.
- 13 In jurisdictions -- some of the
- liabilities of Leslie are joint and several
- jurisdictions. The bulk has been in California which
- has joint and several liability with regard to
- economic damages, so it should lower the risk
- exposure with regard to that, and it is several
- liability with regard to noneconomic which does mean
- it really hinges on the type of exposure evidence
- that enters the courtroom.
- 22 Q. In your experience, when claimants begin

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	. ago re
1	the process of looking for compensation for their
2	asbestos exposure, do they usually go to the tort
3	system first before they turn to the trusts?
4	MS. DAVIS: I'm going to object. He is
5	not being presented as an expert on that basis, for
6	that reason. You can answer.
7	THE WITNESS: Historically, they almost
8	exclusively turned to the tort system first. The
9	trusts weren't operational. These companies were in
10	bankruptcy. So if you look in 2007, very few trusts
11	were up operating and processing claims so if I'm
12	going to look at 2007, 2008, there weren't that many
13	trusts they could seek compensation from. There were
14	some. Recently a number of those trusts have been
15	confirmed and they are starting to process claims.
16	So there is a framework now where they are able to do
17	that, but historically they weren't.
18	So definitively, historically, they turn
19	to the tort system first, the trust second. You can
20	see that in the historical Johns Manville data that
21	even where the trusts were available with Manville
22	going way back, plaintiffs typically pursued their

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- tort claim and they would show up one, two, three
- years later in the Manville Trust, so they would go
- <sup>3</sup> after the Manville compensation after the tort
- 4 compensation.
- 5 For the more recent trusts that are coming
- online, clearly we don't have the data. They are
- <sup>7</sup> just coming on line but now at least is the potential
- 8 they could come first and whether or not it comes
- <sup>9</sup> first they have site lists. They have other ways of
- establishing exposure to those products and
- mechanisms for defendants to show that there is
- liability in those other companies and that a share
- of the liability is attributable to them.
- Q. Well, how is a company that's still in the
- tort system going to be able to take advantage of
- existence of those trusts to reduce the amount that
- it's going to pay to a company?
- A. So it's going to depend on the specific
- jurisdictions. The case management orders that are
- in place. It's going to vary by jurisdiction. But
- in very general terms, they are going to be able to
- take advantage of some of the information in the

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- trusts, so if the trust has a site list, for example,
- and it has preapproved sites where there is
- 3 presumptively exposure, they can take those site
- 4 lists, they can cede it to a plaintiff who may or may
- 5 not recall exposure to Owens Corning, but worked at
- 6 four sites that Owens Corning says its product is all
- over the site, and there is presumptive exposure,
- 8 they could do what the plaintiff's bar used to do,
- <sup>9</sup> and help refresh the plaintiff's memory, they could
- say you worked here and Owens Corning is very
- commonly present here.
- And if you go to the conferences and you
- listen to the debate between plaintiff's bar and
- defense bar, that's exactly what they are talking
- about. The plaintiff's bar will tell you we used to
- refresh everybody's recollection prior to a
- deposition of all of these front line defendants.
- They didn't remember. It was 40, 50 years ago. We
- don't need to do that any longer is what the
- plaintiff's bar will tell you in these conferences,
- because it's not in their interest, and it's the
- defense bar's job now to do that.

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1	Well, this is what's giving the defense
2	bar lots of data to do that. The trusts are laying
3	out where their products were. They are laying out
4	where there is presumptively exposure, and the way
5	defendants are pursuing this really varies by
6	jurisdiction. Some are asking for it in the form of
7	admissions. Some are asking for it in case
8	management orders where you have to file your trust
9	claims before you get a trial date. It varies by
10	jurisdiction as to how that will play out.
11	Q. And given that there is no data at this
12	point to be able to look to, you're speculating that
13	that's what will happen? Is that a fair statement?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Why not?
16	A. There is lots of data as to what the tort

- system looked like when these companies were paying
- claims, these now defunct, bankrupt companies when
- these were in the tort system, there is lots of data.
- These companies were in the tort system for more than
- a decade. So if you want to know what all the
- members -- for example, members of the CCR

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- collectively used to pay less than a quarter million
- 2 apiece for mesothelioma claims back in '96, '97, '98,
- <sup>3</sup> '99, 2000 before a large number of those companies
- 4 went for bankruptcy.
- 5 If you look at resultant trusts from
- 6 former CCR members, those trusts now pay about a
- 7 quarter million of cash, not liquidated values, not
- 8 TDP values. When you adjust for payment percentages,
- 9 they pay about a quarter million and those don't
- include the solvent entities that remain from the
- 11 CCR.
- So if you believe that the courts were
- going to get to transparency between the tort system
- and the trust system and it used to be that a group
- of companies paid a quarter million and now their
- trusts are paying a quarter million, a very logical
- conclusion for that is there shouldn't be any
- transfer of liability. The liability should revert
- back to how it looked when those companies were in
- the tort system. It won't look like that when all
- the stays are in place and no one can get
- compensation from them.

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	1 ago o i
1	But post the existence of the trusts, we
2	actually know what that world used to look like. The
3	real outstanding question was whether or not the tort
4	system and the trust system will have transparency.
5	If they do, we actually have a pretty good idea of
6	what it will revert to.
7	Q. So but we still don't know what that
8	transparency level is going to be, if at all?
9	A. We know some aspects of it. We know that
10	there are site lists. We know that defendants have
11	more information available to them than they did five
12	years ago. So we know that they are in a better
13	position to highlight the exposure to the products of
14	these bankrupt entities than they used to be. So as
15	that information in each of these trusts comes on
16	line and they establish site lists and procedures,
17	and you see what they are doing through time, you
18	know those defenses will get they can only get
19	stronger. They don't get weaker.
20	Q. Well, I guess my question ultimately is,
21	how are we going to know, how do we know now as we
22	are sitting here today that the plaintiffs are going

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to go to the trusts first as opposed to	o the tort	posed to the	opposed to the tort
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### 2 system first?

- A. I don't even think that's the relevant
- 4 question when I look at most of these. So I mean, I
- 5 -- do I know what order they are going to do it in?
- 6 I don't. That's going to be a function of the
- <sup>7</sup> underlying economics. Whichever way makes the best
- 8 economic sense for a given plaintiff presumably is
- 9 the way they will go and that's an individual
- plaintiff specific question in terms of the trusts
- probably aren't capable of paying money faster. Many
- of them.
- But if there is a cost associated with
- that, they may choose to defer. But that's not the
- right question for what will happen for solvent
- defendants in the tort system.

### 17 Q. Why do you say it's not the right

### 18 question?

- A. The right question is, how does this
- affect settlement. And how it affects settlement is
- when parties address settlement, it's a classic
- economic negotiation. There is an end game, which is

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1	if you go to trial and people backward induce from	
2	that end game to what they are willing to pay in	
3	settlement. That's how it works.	
4	So when something changes the end game at	
5	trial, that affects settlement. So if, for example,	
6	companies knew they could establish that a claimant	
7	had a million dollars of compensation coming from	
8	trusts, whether the claimant actually has already	
9	received that money or they simply have the evidence	
10	that they can get it later, it's a million dollar	
11	offset to them on a verdict either way potentially	
12	because that money is there.	
13	If you take the verdict, you have the	
14	release for everybody potentially and then you can go	
15	file the claims on behalf of the person under the	
16	contribution rules of the trust. If they have	
17	already filed the claim and they already have the	
18	money, then it's just already there, so the timing is	
19	not necessarily the relevant question. The relevant	
20	question is how much money will it be and what type	
21	of exposure evidence does this push into the	
22	courtroom. Those are the two things that will affect	

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- Q. Item three in paragraph 15 is Leslie has
- been prevailing at trial. How does that put downward
- 4 pressure?

2

- 5 A. Each trial has the potential to get an
- 6 adverse outcome which typically for defendants if
- they get a strong adverse outcome from a defendants'
- 8 perspective of a large verdict that's upheld
- <sup>9</sup> frequently that causes them to pay more money in
- future settlements. They reassessed their risk
- <sup>11</sup> profile.
- Similarly, every time they get a defense
- verdict, they get verification from a jury that the
- defenses they have are believable defenses to a jury.
- The juries are ruling in their favor. So with each
- passing verdict where a defendant prevails, the
- strength of their defenses is being confirmed and
- typically defendants can take a more aggressive
- position after that in their settlement negotiations
- because they have more faith in their defenses. And
- that tends in contrast if they are losing and they
- get hit with a 5 or 10 million dollar verdict, you

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- often get pressure in the other direction. And
- that's a pattern you can look across defendants
- 3 generally and so you're getting confirmation that
- 4 their defenses are valid.
- 5 Q. And you've talked about the eight cases
- 6 that went through trial. What years did those trials
- <sup>7</sup> occur?
- 8 A. I don't remember.
- 9 Q. What year was the case that resulted in a
- verdict against Leslie?
- A. Again, I don't remember.
- 12 Q. I'm going back to paragraph 15, the fourth
- item that you list is California appellant rules have
- been favorable for equipment manufacturers. How does
- that -- I think we talked about this a little bit.
- But how does it put downward pressure on the likely
- 17 future claims in the cases?
- A. Well, my understanding is that plaintiffs
- could bring at least three different theories of how
- an equipment manufacturer could face liability. One
- was that the asbestos containing products put on the
- outside of their equipment, even though they didn't

22

going forward.

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1	supply that, they would be liable for that being
2	there. Maybe because they spec'ed it. Maybe they
3	didn't spec it, but it was put there, but that's a
4	potential avenue towards liability.
5	There is a second one which is replacement
6	parts that contained asbestos that were put in, they
7	could face liability for. And the third is that just
8	the parts that were originally supplied by them when
9	they first sold the piece of equipment, they could be
10	liable and initially they faced litigation risk with
11	regard to all three of those. Through time, the
12	appellate court seemed to be moving in a direction
13	where they may very well not face liability for the
14	asbestos products put on the outside of the equipment
15	and they may well may not face liability for
16	replacement parts put in.
17	And so two of the three avenues through
18	which one potentially could have established
19	liability for them and that were theories of cases
20	three, four years ago are running into trouble in the
21	appellate courts, and may not be viable theories

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1	So if you go from three sources of	
2	liability to only one, your litigation risk has gone	
3	down, your several share has declined because you're	
4	not liable now for the high temp product on the	
5	outside. You're only liable for maybe a gasket on	
6	the inside. And at that, only the original one	
7	supplied with the product. So the amount of a	
8	person's lifetime exposure that's attributable to you	
9	has shrunk rapidly for the typical claimant. So for	
10	the typical claimant, the possible share that could	
11	be assigned to Leslie has diminished.	
12	Q. And we already talked about the fact that	
13	the opinions that you reviewed with regard to item	
14	number four were intermediate appellate court	
15	opinions, correct? They are not California Supreme	
16	Court opinion?	
17	A. I'm not aware of a California Supreme	
18	Court opinions.	
19	Q. And all of those opinions that are	
20	favorable could in fact be overturned by the	
21	California Supreme Court on appeal, right?	
22	A. We can speculate about what the Supreme	

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1	Court may do.
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- 2 Q. But we can't quantify it, can we?
- A. We know what the appellate courts have
- 4 done and we know that in general those are binding in
- 5 the near term on the lower courts. So we know -- we
- 6 do have a sense of what's going on and in the absence
- of the California Supreme Court weighing in, we know
- 8 where we stand. If it weighs in, and it alters it,
- <sup>9</sup> it may do that.
- Q. And in fact, it would reopen all of those
- cases where the intermediate appellate courts had
- ruled against the plaintiff?
- 13 A. It could.
- 14 Q. It could result in further verdicts
- against the defendants?
- A. We can speculate about all sorts of
- scenarios. My only point is very simple. Leslie is
- clearly in better shape with the appellate court
- rulings going in their favor than the appellate court
- rulings having gone against them.
- 21 Q. Did you discuss the meaning of those
- 22 appellate court rulings with counsel to the insurance

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- 1 company?
- 2 A. No.
- Q. Did you discuss it with any attorney?
- 4 A. As I said, I've discussed these really
- 5 starting with Taylor a number of years ago, I've
- 6 discussed this with a number of underlying defense
- 7 attorneys and plaintiff attorneys about what they
- 8 think the likely impacts would be.
- 9 Q. Anyone that you discussed it with recently
- in terms of in connection with your preparation of
- your opinion in this case?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. So you didn't discuss it with anyone at
- 14 Wilson Elser?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. Why did you pick Wilson Elser, by the way,
- of all the law firms out there that might have stuff
- posted about asbestos tort liability? Why did you
- 19 pick them?
- A. It's just a representative article that
- summarizes more from an attorney's perspective what
- these may do. It's -- you know, there is nothing

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1	special	about	that	particu	lar o	ne.

### Q. Did you look at others?

- <sup>3</sup> A. I didn't do an exhaustive search. I
- 4 talked to numerous attorneys and all of them that
- 5 I've ever talked to agree that this creates downward
- 6 pressure on equipment manufacturers that I have
- spoken with. Some do hope that it will be overturned
- 8 on appeal and hope that that would get reversed, but
- <sup>9</sup> they all agreed that under the current status, this
- creates downward pressure.

### Q. And which attorneys have you talked to

#### about these opinions?

- A. I'm not going to be able to itemize all of
- them. I'm saying I have gone to, at this point --
- many of them are on my CV -- but I attend many of the
- conferences on asbestos litigation. There is panels
- on this topic at those conferences where people talk
- about the impact of this. I've talked to a number of
- the attorneys in those panels in follow-up
- discussions. I've talked in group settings. I
- couldn't attach any one opinion with any one
- <sup>22</sup> attorney.

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- 1 Q. Do you recall anybody as you're sitting
- 2 here today?
- A. In terms of general discussions?
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. As I said, I've talked -- I'm not going to
- 6 be able to tie a particular name to a particular
- 7 topic. I more have recollections of having had
- 8 discussions on the environment with a large group of
- <sup>9</sup> attorneys. I'm not tying any one of them to any one
- opinion. As I said, I can't do it.
- 11 Q. What about the general discussions? Can
- you recall anybody you've spoken to about generally
- 13 the environment?
- 14 A. Generally?
- <sup>15</sup> **Q. Yes.**
- A. I have a hard time going through. And
- 17 I've -- on the plaintiff's side, I've spoken with Bob
- Phillips, Perry White, Joe Rice, generally about tort
- environment issues. Probably, let's see -- Perry
- 20 Router. Do I have that right?
- l've talked with attorneys on the defense
- side about the litigation environment. Going through

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- names and numbers of attorneys at Cambridge I've
- spoken with. I've spoken with different coverage
- 3 counsel about what they think the impacts of these
- 4 things might be. I've spoken with different in-house
- 5 counsel about what the potential impacts of these
- 6 things might be.
- Q. If we go to paragraph 16 of your
- 8 declaration. You say extrapolations of Leslie's tort
- 9 history that ignore recent and likely positive
- changes in the tort environment result in the nominal
- value of Leslie's unresolved asbestos claims,
- including those expected to be filed in the future
- ranging from 60 million to 90 million. Do you see
- 14 that?
- <sup>15</sup> A. I do.
- 16 Q. The likely positive changes that you refer
- to in that sentence, do those relate back to the ones
- we've talked about in paragraph 15?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. Anything other than those four?
- A. Those are the four I was referring to.
- Q. You say the middle of this range is 75 --

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- 1 excuse me, the middle of this range, 75 million, is
- 2 most consistent with the claims history, correct?
- <sup>3</sup> A. Correct.
- 4 Q. So if you look just at the claims history
- 5 and don't include the potential or likely positive
- 6 changes in the tort environment, one would conclude
- 7 the potential future claims against the debtor are
- 8 somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75 million?
- 9 A. Yes. It would be in that neighborhood.
- 10 Q. You then go on to say including
- extrapolations that invoke less probable assumptions
- expands that range to 50 to 100 million. Do you see
- 13 that?
- <sup>14</sup> A. I do.
- 15 Q. I was a little confused by this because
- you say less probable assumptions, but then you
- include a number that's lower than the 60 million
- dollar range. Are there some assumptions that
- would -- that are not probable that would make that
- 20 number even lower?
- A. Well, there is -- you could take more
- 22 extreme assumptions in either direction both for the

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- good and the bad. You can be too pessimistic or too
- optimistic in that sense. I talk a little bit about
- those things. But for example, their liability is
- driven by -- and the TDP reflects this -- below deck
- Naval claims and Naval and shipyard-based disease
- 6 incidents peaked about 10 years earlier than
- 7 construction based disease incidents in terms of
- 8 mesothelioma.
- 9 So if you take a national curve and you
- trend out the liability over a national curve, you're
- probably overstating liability because that's going
- to overstate the number of future Naval claims
- because those claims peaked earlier due to World War
- II. So you're likely to see a sharper rate of
- <sup>15</sup> decline.
- You could assume that all of it will
- follow the Naval curve. If you do that, you can get
- a number closer to \$50 million, but they do have some
- nonNaval claims. So putting 100 percent weight on
- the Naval curve is an assumption you could make. You
- could say that's what's driving their liability, so
- that's how I'm going to do an extrapolation. That

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- 1 probably would understate, because they have a
- <sup>2</sup> mixture of largely Naval in terms of dollars and some
- 3 other claims which probably that curve would be too
- 4 steep for.
- 5 Similarly, at the high end, if you're
- 6 going to do the whole thing on the national curve,
- <sup>7</sup> that's going to overstate. And if you do the whole
- 8 thing on the national curve, you don't account for
- <sup>9</sup> the impact of an aging population. You kind of
- ignore some of those things. But if those are your
- assumptions, you can start getting numbers around 100
- million. I don't think those are likely. I don't
- think you should view those as in the reasonable
- range. I think those are assumptions that the data
- tell us shouldn't happen, we have good reason to
- believe. But there are people that may argue for
- <sup>17</sup> them.
- Q. On page 7 of your report, paragraph 17,
- 19 you have included a table to show the nominal value
- and then the net present value of that 50 to \$100
- 21 million range, correct?
- A. Correct.

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1 Q. And I think you just explained paragraph 18, which is the using the national, U.S. national 2 3 incident curve versus the Naval incident curve. That 4 was reflected in paragraph 18? 5 A. Yes. That's an issue discussed there. 6 Q. And then paragraph 19 is looking at it if 7 they were able to resolve all older pending 8 mesothelioma. What did you mean by that? 9 A. Most defendants end up with a portion of 10 the claims filing against them never resolving, so 11 the claims will eventually be 10, 15, 20 years old 12 and they are never technically resolved in the tort 13 system. They are still open. It's very rare to see 14 those claimants ever get paid. Some people will call 15 them abandoned claims. Some people will call them 16 stale claims. 17 But there is typically not activity on 18 them for an extended period and companies don't 19 expect to have to pay anything, but they are 20 technically in the data as open claims. So there is 21 a concept of a resolution rate. What fraction of 22 your claims actually ever get resolved as opposed to

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1	just kind of abandoned, orphaned in the tort system.	
2	The data for Leslie appears to be	
3	consistent with many, that their resolving it seems	
4	around 85 percent of their claims, and 15 percent are	
5	getting old. So if we look at the earlier year claim	
6	filings, there is kind of a stable percentage of	
7	those claims that are just sitting open. You kind of	
8	get up to somewhere, 80, 85, 88 percent, and then it	
9	stops, and you don't see additional resolutions.	
10	So there is a question of what do you do	
11	with those older claims? One approach that some	
12	people will do is they will ignore the fact that they	
13	are older and they will say I'm going to assume that	
14	they are all going to get paid or not all going to	
15	get resolved, or they are going to get resolved with	
16	the same rate and dismissal rates that have been	
17	resolved. And for the same values, and generally	
18	that overvalues them grossly.	
19	So in reality, few of them actually get	
20	resolved and few of them get resolved for	
21	substantially less money than the typical paid claim	
22	that's resolved quickly. So there are still young	

22

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1 defendants so there is more uncertainty than if 2 you're looking at a defendant that's had 20 years 3 history where you can look at their first 10 years 4 filings and look at a resolution rate. 5 So there is more uncertainty about many 6 defendants about what to do with that 15 percent and 7 that's really what it's getting at, the high end of 8 the range says we are going to assume that those 9 claims that are four years old, five years old, that 10 15 percent is going to get paid at the same rate as 11 all the other claims and paid the same amount, and 12 history has told us that overvalues. At the low end, 13 I'm going to assume none of them get paid and if you 14 assume there won't be another dollar, that can only 15 understate, not overstate. That's how you go to the 16 low end. 17 Q. And just so I'm clear, you may have 18 answered this question already, but I just want to 19 make sure I understand it. You have the midpoint 20 baseline of 75 million based on just looking at the 21 claims history, not taking into account what might

happen in the tort system in terms of reforms that

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- would reduce that potentially down the road.
- A. Or the impact of recent -- relatively
- 3 recent rulings which may not be reflected in the data
- 4 from three or four years ago.
- 5 Q. But you don't put a -- you don't quantify
- 6 what those tort environment impacts might be in terms
- of how much it would reduce the potential future
- 8 claims against Leslie?
- 9 A. I have not done that at this point in
- <sup>10</sup> time.
- 11 Q. And the reason you didn't do that is you
- didn't think you had to because at 75 million looking
- at the TDP values, they are overpaying any claim, is
- 14 that accurate?
- <sup>15</sup> A. Correct.
- Q. Going to paragraph 21 of your report and
- you have a caption over the top of this that says
- Leslie's TDP and payment projects are inconsistent
- with its claims history. And you state both the
- 20 number of compensable mesothelioma claims in the
- Leslie liability estimate the value of those claims
- established in the TDP collectively, the TDP forecast

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- 1 are inconsistent with Leslie's claims history. Now,
- what is the Leslie liability estimate that you refer
- 3 to here?

8

- <sup>4</sup> A. It's really defined in paragraph four.
- 5 And it is the estimate of Leslie's liability for
- 6 asbestos -- well, ARPC is estimate of assigned values
- <sup>7</sup> under the proposed TDP.
  - Q. And what does that ARPC estimate conclude
- 9 in terms of assigned values under the proposed TDP?
- A. It adopts the TDP values, and my
- understanding is that ARPC when I look at the math,
- how it's put together is providing a projection of
- accounts of compensable claims. And it's assigning
- the values that the TDP prescribes to those claims
- and then it adds it up to get to the \$230 million.
- Q. So just so I understand, you take the TDP
- values and assuming the number of claims ARPC are
- soon to be filing against the trust would result
- ultimately in \$230 million of claims against the
- 20 trust?
- A. The estimate I was provided gives the cash
- flows, so I had actually divided the cash flow for

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- the given year by the amount, by the scheduled value
- to recover the estimated number of claims, but it
- 3 appears to adopt those claim values that are
- <sup>4</sup> explicitly in the spreadsheets.
- 5 Q. And comparing then the Leslie liability
  - estimate and the value of the claims under the --
- 7 established in the TDP, you see the TDP forecast then
- 8 projects future asbestos related indemnity under the
- 9 trust to be 230 million and not -- can you just walk
- me through how you came to the 230 million?
- 11 A. It's the number taken from the spreadsheet
- provided by ARPC. That's what their total number is.
- 13 Q. And that would be future claims against
- the trust, correct?
- A. Future and pending.
- Q. It's not an estimate of what the potential
- future claims against Leslie would be in the tort
- 18 system?

6

- A. That's the point. It's very much not
- that. It's about three times that number.
- Q. And then you go on to talk about two
- 22 assumptions that you think account for the

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- <sup>2</sup> A. Correct.
- Q. And the first is that the TDP forecast
- 4 assumes that the trust will pay twice as many
- 5 mesothelioma claims as Leslie did, while in the tort
- 6 system. How did you come up with that number?
- A. Leslie's, the most claims it ever sees per
- 8 year in the tort system at any point in time is about
- 9 400. When it's seeing those kinds of claims, it's
- seeing that 75 percent arguably pushing 80 percent
- are getting dismissed, so that means there is no more
- than 100 claims left after you've taken care of the
- dismissals.
- On top of that, there is a resolution rate
- and there is a set of them that haven't been getting
- resolved, so you're probably in a range at a low end
- of something like 60 compensable claims a year and at
- a high end something like closer to 90. There is a
- little uncertainty because it's in that neighborhood.
- lt's not in the neighborhood of 150. That's
- inconsistent with the 75, 80 percent dismissal rate
- and flows of 400 claim files per year for

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-	41 12
1	mesothelioma.
_	mesourenoma.

- So you can't get to 150 compensable
- 3 claims. They weren't seeing that. It's not what
- 4 they were paying in one year. It's assuming once
- 5 they were resolving the whole stock of what's getting
- 6 paid, the ones that would resolve would resolve
- <sup>7</sup> similarly to the ones that have already resolved for
- 8 a given filing year.
- 9 Q. If you take that out, take out that
- assumption, it reduces the estimate of future claims,
- 11 future and pending claims against the trust to 115
- 12 million?
- A. If you eliminate half the claims, you're
- going to eliminate half the payments.
- 15 Q. You're not saying that the trust is going
- to pay claims that would not have been compensable in
- the tort system, right?
- A. I'm saying the forecast, the ARPC forecast
- appears to be saying exactly that. It's paying a
- larger body of claims than Leslie has demonstrated
- 21 are compensable in the tort system. That's
- explicitly what that forecast is saying.

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- 1 Q. And the purpose of that is to negotiate
- with Leslie over what the payment percentage is going
- 3 to be in the TDP, correct?
  - A. I presume that's a purpose for it.
- 5 Q. Because they want to make sure there is
- 6 enough money to pay all the future claims, is that a
- <sup>7</sup> fair statement?
- 8 A. You're speaking on behalf of yourself as
- <sup>9</sup> the future's rep, or speaking generally about the
- 10 process?

4

- 11 Q. Generally about the process.
- A. I think it's an adversarial process. The
- future represents that, and the people who represent
- the pending claims presumably want as much money as
- possible for their pending claims. And you have to
- reach a compromise with them or get to resolution. I
- assume that the plaintiff's attorneys are maximizing
- the economic outcome of their clients, as I
- understand their ethical obligation to be.
- Q. So ARPC would have been looking at the
- worst possible case scenario for the number of claims
- that would be filed against the trust in order to

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- ensure that there was enough money left over to pay
- all those future claims that come in, is that a fair
- 3 statement?
- 4 A. No.

5

- Q. Why not?
- 6 A. The forecast they put down is very
- <sup>7</sup> inconsistent with that statement. They have a
- 8 forecast that has about 1 percent of the money being
- <sup>9</sup> paid, for example, to nonmalignant claims. There is
- a provision in the trust that says up to 20 percent
- can go to that group. Presumably that provision
- could have been written as 2 percent or 1 percent if
- the worst possible scenario was seen as 1 percent.
- The cap in the trust was 20, so presumably there is
- scenarios under which the trust will end up
- compensating to the tune of 20 percent of the money
- in nonmalignant claims. I don't see that in the ARPC
- scenario.
- 19 Q. Isn't it true that it says in the trust
- agreement that claims are to be compensated,
- 21 nonmalignant claims -- let me strike that.
- 22 **20** percent of the amount of money in the

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- trust is set aside on a year-by-year basis to pay
- potential nonmalignant claims, correct?
- A. Category 1, level I and level II, I
- <sup>4</sup> believe.
- 5 Q. Those are the nonmalignant claims.
- 6 A. There is higher level nonmalignant claims
- 7 as well.
- 8 Q. And it doesn't necessarily mean that they
- 9 are going to pay out 20 percent on a year-by-year
- basis for nonmalignant claims, does it?
- 11 A. No. There is a possibility.
- Q. The only way they are going to pay those
- claims out is if nonmalignant claims would be paid
- out for what is provided for them in the trust?
- A. Presumably the trustees are going to
- enforce the terms of the trust.
- Q. So you're not -- you're not opining that
- the trustees are going to somehow pay fraudulent
- claims when they get filed with the trust?
- A. I think I'm more going back to if you look
- 21 at, for example, the Rand report that came out
- recently which shows for a series of trusts what

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1	fraction of the payments have gone to the
2	nonmalignant claims and the fraction is 40 percent
3	and that's happening while in the tort system, 90
4	percent is going to mesothelioma and 5 percent is
5	going to nonmalignant claims.
6	So in practice, the trusts are
7	compensating or paying a much larger fraction of
8	claims to nonmalignant claims than tort defendants.
9	That doesn't mean the Leslie Controls trust will do
10	that, but it means when I look at other trusts, that
11	seems to be what they are doing.
12	If you can point to very stark differences
13	in the language between the TDP language of the two,
14	that would tell me why I wouldn't expect that to be
15	the outcome, Leslie may be different. But the
16	history of these other trusts is that over a third,
17	40, 45 percent of the money to date has been going to
18	nonmalignant claims, while only 5, at most 10 percent
19	goes to that group in the tort system. And that's a
20	stark contrast in terms of how the two systems appear
21	to be compensating claimants.

Q. And the trusts that are in place have

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- certain criteria that have to be met for someone who
- 2 files a claim, whether it's a malignant or
- 3 nonmalignant claim, correct?
- <sup>4</sup> A. They specify criteria.
- 5 Q. And the Leslie Controls trust specifies
- 6 criteria that have to be met before someone can have
- 7 a compensable -- will be compensated by the trust?
- 8 A. It specifies criteria.
- 9 Q. And you have no basis to believe that as
- we are setting here today, that the trustees are
- going to disregard those criteria and say we are not
- going to compensate or we are going to compensate
- people who don't meet those criteria?
- A. I'm more based on the history of other
- trusts, I have a question about whether the manner in
- which those criteria will be interpreted and enforced
- will be consistent with less than 1 percent of the
- money going to nonmalignant claims, or if the
- criteria themselves are actually looser than the
- criteria in the tort system.
- 21 I'm not saying I expect the trustees to
- violate their fiduciary responsibility, but there is

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- a question as to whether the criteria present in the
- trust actually mimics the outcome in the tort or it
- allows in a large group of malignant claims that
- 4 wouldn't have been compensable in the tort. Does it
- say, for example, that if you're on an inactive
- 6 docket, you're not eligible for compensation? Does
- it say that in the Leslie Controls trust? I don't
- 8 recall as I read through, but I would think if you
- 9 wanted to mimic the tort system, it would explicitly
- say that. And if it doesn't, I ask why is that
- omitted? That's one of the first defenses that a
- tort defendant has is if you're on an inactive
- docket, you're not compensable.
- Q. What does it mean to be on an inactive
- 15 docket?
- A. Varies a little bit by state, but in
- general, similar to medical criteria bills, that your
- litigation is effectively stayed. They are tolling
- the statute of limitations. If you subsequently
- develop an impairment, however this may be defined in
- a particular jurisdiction, you can come off the
- inactive docket and pursue your tort claim and you

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- won't run into any statute of limitations, but until
- you've done that, it's inactive. Nothing's happened.
- 3 Q. That doesn't mean if you're on inactive
- 4 docket that people on that docket are never going to
- 5 be compensated, right?
- 6 A. They are very akin to a person not on an
- inactive docket who may subsequently develop a
- 8 disease. Whether you're on an inactive docket or
- 9 not, if you develop mesothelioma down the road, it's
- a compensable disease, you get paid for the
- mesothelioma under the trust. And the future's rep
- is there to protect the right of future claimants. A
- person on the inactive docket strikes me as very akin
- to that. They don't have impairment that qualifies
- for compensation in the tort system currently but
- they may develop it in the future. And if they do,
- they can pursue their claim at that time.
- 18 Q. You go on in paragraph 21 to say the
- second reason that the TDP forecasts are overstated
- is that they compensate 150 percent of Leslie's
- 21 historical average of payment, correct?
- A. It's roughly 150 percent. That's correct.

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- Q. And that's because the liquidated amount
- 2 under the TDP procedures is an average of about
- 3 \$100,000, correct?
- 4 A. Just north of \$100,000.
- 5 Q. And we've already talked about how that
- 6 doesn't take into account the payment percentage
- 7 which is 40 percent of that 100,000?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. So if you take that into account as to
- what the claimants against the trust will actually
- receive in terms of dollars, that's below the average
- that was being paid by Leslie in the tort system,
- 13 correct?
- MS. DAVIS: Objection to form.
- 15 THE WITNESS: That depends how you want to
- compute it. Within the group of compensable claims
- in the tort system, the historical average over the
- last three or four years has been 60 to \$65,000. As
- 19 I said, that's trending down. You could go back to
- some of the earlier tables in that report and you see
- 21 that's gone from 80,000 in 2008 to 50,000 in 2010,
- but it's averaged around 60, 65,000 so something a

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1	little north o	100,000	is about 50	percent larger.
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- 2 Assuming that it only compensated the same
- <sup>3</sup> group of claimants, if you include the other
- 4 claimants that the number of compensable claims seems
- 5 to anticipate, then you have to average in a whole
- 6 bunch of zeros. Those are claims that would have
- 7 received zero. They would have been dismissed claims
- 8 in the tort system.
- <sup>9</sup> When you bring those in -- those are
- claims that would have been dismissed, if you bring
- those in the tort system, paying a total of \$65,000;
- it means you're paying about \$15,000 per resolved
- claim. Three quarters get zero, one quarter averages
- 14 60,000. So saying whether -- if you applied a 40
- percent payment percentage, so we are getting just
- north of 45,000 of cash is less than they would have
- gotten in the tort system, that depends which
- 18 claimant.
- 19 It's much more than a claimant dismissed
- in the tort system would have gotten. It's more than
- what many claimants would have gotten who were in the
- tort system and less than what the highly compensated

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- claimants would have gotten in the tort system.
- 2 Q. Are you assuming in that statement that
- every claim that gets filed against the trust is
- 4 going to have been paid?
- 5 A. No. I'm saying I have -- I'm just making
- 6 clear that there is two pieces here. There is an
- overstatement in the number of compensable claims.
- 8 And for the compensable claims, there is -- the value
- <sup>9</sup> is too high. It's about 50 percent too high. The
- liquidated value.
- 11 Q. But I think you testified that if you look
- at the -- if you take the number of claims dismissed
- and the number of claims that are settled in the tort
- system and you took an average across all of those
- claims, then the amount paid is more like -- it could
- be as low as \$15,000 per claimant?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 Q. But that then assumes that every claim
- that gets filed against the trust is going to get
- paid as opposed to claims that might get filed
- 21 against the trust where the trust says you haven't
- met the criteria to have been exposed to a Leslie

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1	prope	rty, fo	or exa	mple?
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- A. No. I'm trying to address your earlier
- question, which if you say I applied a 40,000 payment
- 4 to this, is that more or less than claimants would
- 5 have gotten in the tort system. That depends how you
- 6 define the population of claimants in the tort
- 7 system. I can define that it's less than the average
- 8 amount that the average compensable claimant in the
- 9 old tort environment was receiving. It's more than
- the amount that the typical resolved claim got. It's
- more -- it's even greater than the typical amount of
- the claim filed against Leslie and it's substantially
- higher than the typical mesothelioma claim in the
- tort system because the vast majority don't name
- <sup>15</sup> Leslie.
- So it depends what universe of claimants
- are going to get paid that number for whether 40
- percent is too high or too small.
- 19 Q. What is the universe that;s going to get
- paid the 40 percent against the Leslie trust?
- A. That depends how the trust criteria are
- <sup>22</sup> enforced.

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- 1 Q. If we assume that the same number of
- claims get filed against the trust as were filed
- 3 against Leslie in the tort system, and the same
- 4 number of claims are rejected by the trust as were
- 5 dismissed in the tort system, then \$40,000 is lower
- 6 than what the payment percentage was or the payment
- 7 payouts were to claimants in the tort system, right?
- 8 A. On average. As I said, there is a group,
- <sup>9</sup> the average value in the tort system is driven
- heavily by a small group of highly compensated
- claims. There is a larger group of claimants that
- don't get nearly that much money and the average is
- 13 60 to 65,000, but 40,000 per claimant would result in
- a large number of overcompensated claims and a small
- number of highly undercompensated claims.
- 16 Q. Paragraph 24, you go on to say, in
- addition, the TDP allows for substantial sums to be
- paid to category B nonmalignant claims that have de
- minimis tort value. Do you see that?
- <sup>20</sup> A. I do.
- 21 Q. What does de minimis mean to you?
- A. Well, in this context, they have received

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- around 1 percent or less of the money in the tort
- 2 environment to date.
- **Q.** What is it on a dollar amount?
- 4 A. Per claimant?
- 5 Q. Yes.
- 6 A. Okay. The average payment is on the order
- of \$5,000 to a very small number of claimants.
- 8 Q. And how much will those claimants receive
- 9 under the tort or under the trust if it's approved?
- A. If it's approved?
- 11 **Q. Yes.**
- A. That's an open question. If you believe
- the ARPC kind of TDP forecast, they say it's a very
- small number. It's less than 1 percent. If you
- believe that the collar of 20 percent may be binding,
- that 20 percent of payments may be made to this group
- that would be about 20 times what they were getting
- in the tort as a fraction of the total money.
- So it again it depends on how it's
- enforced. This is just saying it allows for
- substantial sums. It doesn't say it's going to do
- it, but it's definitely written explicitly to allow

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- for 20 percent of the money to go to a group that in
- the history of the tort got a -- about 1 percent of
- 3 the money.
- 4 Q. My question was a bad question. But my
- 5 question was more how much is a person who files a
- 6 claim under category B nonmalignant claim against the
- 7 trust, what are they going to receive in terms of a
- 8 dollar amount?
- 9 A. Do you recall which page actually has the
- trust procedures in it to look up the values? I
- don't remember it, but it's provided.
- 12 Q. There is a table in the trust procedures.
- 13 It's page IV of the disclosure statement.
- A. So it's providing an average value for
- level II of 4500, 1500 for level I, and those are the
- two that are technically in category B, the severe
- asbestotics can receive an average or expect to
- receive an average of 20,000.
- 19 Q. And again, if you apply the 40 percent
- 20 payment percentage under the TDP, the 4500 figure and
- 1500 figure is very small?
- A. 40 percent is going to be \$600 for the one

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- and for the other it's in the neighborhood of just
- <sup>2</sup> under 2,000, \$1800.
- Q. Which is lower than the \$5,000 average
- 4 that claimants who actually received a payment in the
- 5 tort system received?
- A. That's not the right comparison because
- <sup>7</sup> the \$5,000 average includes the claimants that are
- 8 scheduled to get 20,000 under the trust. It's all
- 9 nonmalignant claims are in that 5,000 average so
- that's not a fair comparison.
- 11 Q. Just to follow on that, were you saying
- category one and two claims are ordinarily not
- compensable in the tort system? Is that what you're
- 14 saying?
- A. I said their tort history has shown that
- these do not have substantial value against Leslie,
- and that in many jurisdictions unimpaired
- nonmalignant claims don't get trial dates. They may
- have an inactive docket. They may fail medical
- criteria. There is different provisions in different
- <sup>21</sup> jurisdictions.
- Q. And those cases that you're talking about

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1	would fall within level I and II of the TDP?	
2	A. I mean, severe asbestotics may have severe	
3	impairment so it's not typically going to fall to	
4	inactive docket. Whether or not some of the level II	
5	claims would or wouldn't is probably a jurisdiction	
6	by jurisdiction question.	
7	Q. So level III, it is likely they would	
8	receive compensation in the tort system?	
9	A. Correct. If they can, if they have	
10	physical impairment, severe asbestotics, I need to	
11	look at the definition, but typically show sufficient .	
12	impairment criteria such that they would satisfy	
13	medical criteria requirements or the requirements to	
14	be removed from an inactive docket.	
15	Q. And on level II, they might be entitled to	
16	compensation depending on the jurisdiction?	
17	A. And the exact I'd have to go back and	
18	review the definition again. I mean to me, the most	
19	important thing in all of this is not what the TDP	
20	says. It's what the tort history has been. Leslie	
21	has not compensated these types of claimants. They	
22	haven't in aggregate amounted to a substantial	

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- portion of the litigation against them and the trust
- sits in stark contrast to that by saying instead of
- this being a very small fraction of total
- 4 expenditure, we are going to allow for that potential
- 5 to increase to 1 and \$5.

6

22

- Q. Let's go to the next section of your
- 7 report, which has a title, Leslie has an economic
- 8 incentive to inflate the value of its future asbestos
- 9 expenditures. And you state in paragraph 26 that
- Leslie's insurance is an asset for Leslie and its
- parent, CIRCOR. The value of this insurance asset
- increases with Leslie's liability. What did you mean
- by increasing with Leslie's liability?
- A. The insurance is potentially subject to
- reimbursing Leslie for its tort losses with regard to
- asbestos litigation. The greater those losses are,
- the more losses there are to cede to the insurance.
- The faster that money comes in, the faster it fills
- up the insurance chart and the greater the net
- present value of the payments and quite potentially
- the greater the magnitude of the payments.
  - Q. You go on to say, thus the greater the

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- value of the insurance asset that Leslie and CIRCOR
- 2 contribute to the trust, the more credit the ACC
- 3 should give them for that contribution resulting in
- 4 lower cash contributions by Leslie and CIRCOR. Do
- 5 you see that?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Wouldn't the opposite actually be true?
  - The lower the claims, the more valuable the
- <sup>9</sup> insurance?

8

- 10 A. No. I'm stating it -- I'm making
- explicitly a statement that I wrote. If Leslie and
- the ACC have agreed that the tort liability is worth
- \$70 million, and they look at the insurance and they
- say, hey, the insurance is worth 50, it covers 50 out
- of the 70. If they look at the insurance and say
- it's only worth 10, it's only going to cover 10 of
- the 70, the more valuable that insurance asset is,
- the greater credit Leslie gets for contributing it
- towards payment of whatever price it's negotiated
- with the ACC.
- Q. I'm not sure I followed your answer on
- that one. The insurance is what the insurance is. I

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- 2 available to Leslie at the current time, correct?
- A. You can't buy more insurance for the years
- 4 that have passed, if that's what you mean by that
- 5 statement.

6

#### Q. And do you know how much insurance Leslie

- 7 has available to it now?
- 8 A. I understand it's a bit of an open
- <sup>9</sup> question. And I've seen a representation of the
- coverage that I think starts at some point in the 60s
- and runs into the 80s, and is unspecific about what,
- if anything, existed earlier in time.
- 13 Q. Did you look at what it says in the
- disclosure statement about the amount of insurance
- 15 available?
- 16 A. I have.
- 17 Q. I think it says something about \$48
- 18 million?
- A. And I think of it more in terms of that
- initially there is about 110 or something in the
- 21 neighborhood of 135 million in aggregate limits, some
- of which -- some of which certain insurers have

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- 1 asserted are exhausted, some of which may be
- insolvent, and so only pay certain cents on the
- dollar. I'm not sure what the 48 million number
- 4 you're referring to represents.
  - Q. Do you know how much primary insurance
- 6 Leslie has available to it?
- A. I recall that certain policies, the
- 8 disclosure statement asserts, are exhausted. Others
- <sup>9</sup> aren't. I don't know exactly how many limits are
- 10 remaining.

5

- 11 Q. And are you aware that primary insurance
- coverage pays for defense costs and doesn't reduce
- the amount of the coverage available under the
- 14 policy?
- A. That's not always true. I haven't seen
- the language policy for a lot of the policies. The
- most common outcome for a primary policy is that it
- pays defense in addition to the limits. So the
- defense payments don't erode. I've seen primary
- policies where the defense payments do erode the
- limit and I've also seen ones with deductibles or
- self insured retentions. Whether some of those are

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- even in the Leslie program in the latter years -- but
- I haven't seen the language of the policy, so I don't
- know exactly how they treat defense costs.
- 4 Q. How about with the excess policy? Do they
- 5 cover defense costs without reducing the amount of
- 6 coverage available?
- A. Again, I haven't seen the policy language
- 8 so I don't know. Umbrella policies, it's probably
- <sup>9</sup> more common to pay the inside limit. I've definitely
- seen examples where they pay defense in addition to
- limits or they may pay no defense, so the defense
- costs aren't covered by the insurers, and they don't
- erode the limit. So I don't know what state of the
- world Leslie's policies are because I haven't seen
- the language.
- 16 Q. Well, going back to your comment in
- paragraph 26 of your declaration, if the future
- claims against Leslie are potentially -- the 75
- million that's -- taking claims history, 75 million
- is the midpoint range, correct?
- 21 A. Okay.
- Q. And we assume that there is, for a round

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- 1 number, insurance of \$50 million available to cover
- those claims in the future. Wouldn't Leslie then say
- to the ACC, well, I can pay you \$25 million because
- 4 you've got 50 million of insurance I'm giving you,
- 5 and so the cash that I need to contribute should be
- 6 lower than what I did pay you?
- A. Well, I think CIRCOR is buying more than
- 8 finality for Leslie, so when they say the liability
- 9 is 75 million, I don't think that's the only thing
- that's involved. I mean, there is explicitly
- channelling injunctions for CIRCOR and for Watts, so
- there is other forms of consideration being exchanged
- in this business transaction.
- So the liability, I think it's
- inappropriate to look at that as the only motivation
- for payment because it's not the only form of
- consideration being given. I think in general the
- statement that if the insurance is worth 50 million
- they will get a larger credit than if it's worth 20,
- it's true. They should get a larger credit. It's a
- 21 more valuable commodity to assign 50 million worth of
- proceeds to the trust than 30 million to the trust.

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- 1 That's why I said the more valuable they can make
- that asset, the better off they are going to be.
- Q. But you say in your report that they
- 4 inflated what the future claims were going to be in
- 5 order -- so that they could pay less?
- A. Correct. I don't say they do. Let me be
- <sup>7</sup> careful. I say they have an economic incentive to do
- 8 that. I say here I believe the TDP forecast that's
- 9 put forward has inflated values. Whether the
- economic incentive is why they have the inflated
- values, I don't know their motivation. I know they
- have an economic incentive. That's a pure economics
- question, and I know that the forecast they have is
- at least three times too big so the resultant
- forecast is consistent with that economic incentive.
- 16 Q. That's where you lose me on that one
- because I gave you the one example. Let me give you
- another example. Say the future claims against
- Leslie are \$200 million and there is still \$50
- 20 million of insurance coverage. Now, the ACC says to
- Leslie, you got to put up \$175 million or -- \$150
- <sup>22</sup> million.

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- A. No. Let me -- maybe we need to take this
- <sup>2</sup> a little bit more slowly. There is a reason it says
- 3 Leslie, its parent CIRCOR, and the official committee
- 4 of unsecured creditors or the ACC all have an
- <sup>5</sup> economic incentive to do this. Suppose all three of
- 6 those parties get together and they decided the
- <sup>7</sup> future liability is \$75 million. That negotiation is
- 8 done and over with.
- 9 Now they are sitting around the table.
- They got to fund this with at least 75 million.
- That's what they have agreed to do and they said we
- have this insurance asset. Well, how much is that
- worth? It's now common asset to the three of them.
- This is an asset and the more it's worth now that we
- have decided on a price, now we want to make that
- asset as valuable as possible.
- Well, if we actually cede 75 million of
- losses, maybe the insurance is worth \$15 million.
- But if we cede 230 million of losses, the TDP
- forecast, then the insurance is worth \$50 million. I
- have made those two numbers up just as an example,
- but in terms of the 50 million of what it would be

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	· ·
1	under those scenarios.
2	But they have an incentive to jointly
3	maximize and divide that pie up. Whether or not they
4	respond to that economic incentive is another
5	question, but they have that incentive. Once they
6	have agreed on a price, they want to maximize the
7	value of the asset that is not present at the table.
8	That's what they want to do. From a pure economic
9	standpoint.
10	Q. Well, both 75 million and 230 million are
11	more than the value of the insurance that's available
12	so how would it if it's \$75 million in future
13	claims, why would insurance be worth only 50 million?
14	A. They are not. The comparison you're
15	making just doesn't work at all. So when you think
16	of insurance, you take losses each year. You
17	allocate those to the insurance coverage under the
18	allocation rules and policies pending as those losses
19	get allocated to them. That creates a flow of money
20	through time.
21	Suppose they had exactly 75 million of
2.2	nominal limits relating and the losses fit perfectly

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1	in that. That never happens. Suppose it is. They
2	get 75 million paid out over the next 40 years which
3	may have a net present value of \$35 million. Instead
4	they now say it's 230 million, so we fill that up in
5	the next five years. So instead of getting 75
6	million paid out over 40 years, they now get 75
7	million paid out in the five years. Over five years
8	it might have a net present value of \$60 million. So
9	they have turned the net present value of this asset
10	from a \$35 million asset to a \$60 million asset by
11	accelerating the payments.
12	Similarly, at 75 million, there probably
13	doesn't run through all the insurance. There is
14	an in comparing the numbers, there is 135 million
15	of limits. My understanding is that the only limits
16	that they really tapped into are the primary when I
17	read through things. There may be some excess
18	policies that have paid, but I didn't see that.
19	There is much more than \$50 million of limits in
20	their excess program.
21	Admittedly lots of it may be insolvent but

Leslie has to stand in the shoes of those insolvents

22

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- before it can get to the insolvent policies on top.
- <sup>2</sup> They don't just get skipped. So it actually does
- take a little more than \$75 million to access all of
- 4 that insurance. So the only way they get to the
- <sup>5</sup> value they are talking about is by having a number
- 6 substantially larger than 75 million.
- Q. What does it mean when the -- when you say
- 8 that Leslie is -- Leslie and CIRCOR are contributing
- 9 the insurance to the trust? How are they doing it?
- A. My recollection is that the insurance
- proceeds, they will contribute to the trust. I don't
- think they are technically assigning policies.
- 13 That's my recollection.
- Q. What does that mean to you, that they are
- assigning proceeds?
- A. My understanding is Leslie and CIRCOR will
- go presumably in either voluntarily or through a
- coverage action with its insurers, will come to a
- determination of what the insurers owe for the
- asbestos losses and whatever moneys flow in will get
- turned over to the trust.
- 22 Q. So in this case, assuming the trust gets

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- approved, the insurers will be in the same position
- in terms of paying claims as they would be in the
- tort system? They would only pay as they come? They
- 4 are not contributing the entire value of their
- 5 policies to the trust, are they?
- 6 A. Well they very much won't be in the same
- position. They aren't litigating in the tort system.
- 8 They don't have available the tort defenses. They
- 9 are not having claims resolved through trust
- distribution procedures. There is a very different
- resolution mechanism than the tort system. Prior
- trusts pay substantial sums to nonmalignant claims.
- 13 That's in their financials. Current tort defendants
- don't. It's a very different resolution mechanism.
- So saying they are in the same position is
- a gross mischaracterization. They are in a very,
- very different position. It presumes values. The
- tort system doesn't presume values. It doesn't say
- check these three boxes, get \$140,000 or get \$100,000
- scheduled value. It says, no, each claim has got to
- be judged on its own merits based on their own
- characteristics, so they are not in the same position

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- at all. There has been a big change in how the cases
- <sup>2</sup> will be resolved.
- Q. And the amount of defense costs is going
- 4 to be substantially lower as well, right?
- 5 A. Presumably.

6

- Q. And if the numbers in the disclosure
- statement are correct, that's double the amount that
- 8 the insurance companies were paying in the context of
- 9 the tort system? If you look at claims paid versus
- 10 defense costs?
- 11 MS. DAVIS: Objection.
- THE WITNESS: The numbers that we went
- through in the disclosure statement showed
- substantially less defense dollars than indemnity
- payments.
- 16 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 17 Q. Have you done an analysis to determine
- whether taking into account what the insurance
- companies have paid in defense costs and paid in
- indemnity claims over the past five years, and then
- 21 compare that to what the insurance companies might
- have to pay in the trust scenario if the trust gets

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1	approved, have you looked at what the difference
2	would be in terms of whether they are better off or
3	not in the tort system versus the trust?
4	A. It's an interesting question. I haven't
5	specifically gone to do that. They have fewer
6	options available to them. They don't have control
7	over the defense any longer. How the defense costs
8	would have proceeded in the tort is a very
9	interesting question to me because I find it unlikely
10	that they would continue trying cases on a regular
11	basis in California against the plaintiff's bar if
12	they kept winning.
13	So if their tort history kept persisting
14	where they were getting defense verdicts on seven out
15	of eight and paid half a million if they did get hit
16	with a verdict, I don't think they would continue
17	trying cases. I haven't analyzed that. You can
18	imagine defense costs will come down substantially
19	once they establish what their defense costs are.
20	They ramp up defense costs, establish defenses, which
21	is expensive. Once they are established, they are
22	easier to maintain, and then they can bring them down

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- a bit. That's a likely pattern for how they would
- <sup>2</sup> have played out.
- 3 So would they have continued to have such
- <sup>4</sup> a large ratio of defense to indemnity? Probably not.
- If we are going to assume that they did, assume it
- 6 was two to one, then you can run out the numbers and
- 7 do an assessment and it's going to depend a lot on
- 8 the policy language in the chart for what's the
- <sup>9</sup> treatment of defense costs on a policy by policy
- <sup>10</sup> basis.
- 11 Q. And what's the basis for your knowledge
- 12 about how defense costs compared to indemnity costs
- in the tort system over a long period of time?
- A. I have seen at least 50 and probably
- closer to 100 different companies claims data, both
- defense and indemnity, and I've had the ability to
- observe that and see the patterns that appear across
- <sup>18</sup> them.
- 19 Q. And how long does it usually take to
- develop a pattern where defense costs begin to come
- 21 **down?**
- A. There is usually a -- it varies. It

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- depends on how successful they are. The more
- successful they are, they will probably come down
- <sup>3</sup> faster. It's usually three to five years.

#### Q. How long has Leslie been in the tort

#### system defending claims?

4

5

- 6 A. Well, my three to five-year statement, if
- 7 we go back, is in reference to from when they ramped
- 8 those defenses up, so they really started ramping
- 9 their defenses up materially in 2006. They went from
- 2.2 million in '05 to almost 6 million in '06 and
- they have been in the neighborhood of 10 million in
- 12 '07, '08, and '09, so they have been at that level
- running around 10 million with some growth for four
- years now. And they have been fairly successful.
- They have been winning verdicts.
- 16 I said the big driver is probably going to
- be how many more cases do they need to keep trying
- but I didn't specifically go off and estimate that.
- 19 I viewed my task as, are the liquidated values which
- 20 my understanding in the TDP are supposed to represent
- Leslie's several share of the indemnity due to those
- claimants, are those values reasonable. And no, they

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- are not. If you're asking a different question of if
- you transfer all the defense costs to the plaintiff,
- that's a different question. If what the liquidated
- 4 values are supposed to represent are Leslie's several
- 5 share of the indemnity payment to the plaintiff, it
- 6 is an unreasonably high value if that's what it's
- <sup>7</sup> intended to capture.

9

- 8 Q. When you say you viewed your task as "are
  - the liquidated values, which my understanding in the
- 10 TDP are supposed to represent Leslie's several share
- of the indemnity due to those claimants" where did
- 12 you get the understanding that that was your task?
- A. Well, my -- I was looking -- one of the
- things I was asked to look at is, are these
- reasonable settlement values. Were the values being
- assigned to these claims reasonable based on Leslie's
- tort history. I view that as when I go to what's the
- potential impact of the trust on the insurers if the
- values that are being assigned claims under the trust
- are at least three times -- or in terms of the money
- flows, probably three times in terms of the values,
- 22 at least 50 percent higher than they would have had

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- to pay compensable claims in the tort system, that
- would have an adverse effect on them if those values
- <sup>3</sup> are viewed as reasonable and binding.
- 4 Those values overstate what the tort
- 5 liability would be and I was asked to say what could
- 6 be the impact of this trust on the insurers. And one
- <sup>7</sup> impact would be the claim values have been inflated.
  - Q. Is there anything in the TDP or the trust
  - or the plan that says insurance companies have to pay
- 10 TDP values for indemnity on this claim?
- A. I don't know if there is anything one way
- or the other. I haven't gone through every line in
- detail. I assume there to be some form of neutrality
- language worked into it and this will be put forward
- as a reason for why it potentially doesn't need to be
- <sup>16</sup> addressed here.
- 17 Q. What did you mean it doesn't need to be
- addressed here? What doesn't need to be addressed
- 19 here?

8

9

- A. The TDP values, in my opinion, are
- unreasonably high relative to its tort history.
- Depending on what the purpose of the TDP is, you

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- 1 know, historically parties have dealt with that in
- different ways. As I said, without going back
- specifically, my -- most of these prepacks that I've
- 4 seen in the past have put in insurance neutrality
- 5 language. And the proponents of the plan have argued
- 6 that whether these are reasonable or not is a fight
- <sup>7</sup> for another day. It doesn't need to be a fight
- 8 within the bankruptcy and now we'll talk about
- 9 insurance neutrality language. But it won't say they
- don't bind. It will typically leave open the
- possibility that they could, but that's subject to
- adjudication another day, but it doesn't say they
- don't bind.
- 14 Q. So you're familiar with insurance
- 15 neutrality language in the trust agreement?
- A. I have seen numerous of the trusts. I'm
- generally familiar.
- 18 Q. And in your experience, have those trusts
- been approved by the court, the bankruptcy court?
- A. They have been, the trusts have varied.
- Most eventually get approved.
- 22 Q. What's your understanding of the insurance

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1 neutrality	/language?
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- A. I have a broad understanding. I don't
- know the specifics or nuances of it, but the -- and
- 4 it takes various forms, but my broad understanding is
- 5 that the TDP or those values may not be viewed as
- 6 binding. The adjudication by the trust may not be
- <sup>7</sup> viewed as binding. It also may be viewed as binding.
- 8 And those are defenses the insurer could raise
- <sup>9</sup> subsequently. There is kind of a long windy history
- of all of this, and the arguments the various parties
- have made, but it doesn't preclude typically the
- policy, although they are arguing that the values are
- <sup>13</sup> reasonable.
- 14 Q. And you did not look at the plan in the
- trust agreement to see whether there was in fact
- insurance neutrality language?
- A. I read through it quickly. It's not what
- 18 I was focused on. I probably did see the language,
- but to the degree it's there, it doesn't stick out
- specifically in my mind.
- 21 Q. If it was there, would it surprise you
- that the insurance companies are fighting over TDP

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		1 age 140
1	values?	
2	MS. DAVIS: Objection. He is not here as	
3	an insurance expert or to opine about insurance	
4	neutrality.	
5	BY MR. DORSEY:	
6	Q. You can answer.	
7	A. In my experience, it doesn't surprise me	
8	at all. I've seen in different contexts the other	
9	side after these are confirmed and I've seen the	
10	proponents of those plans subsequently argue that	
11	those values should be binding, and that courts have	
12	ruled on them and put forward various different	
13	arguments and try to use the bankruptcy ruling as	
14	what I would describe as leverage in pushing the	
15	settlement discussions. So it doesn't surprise me	
16	that the insurers would fight against that.	
17	Q. Have you seen any coverage litigation	
18	where that issue has been decided by a court?	
19	MS. DAVIS: Objection. Beyond the scope.	
20	THE WITNESS: I'm aware of, for example,	
21	Fuller Austin, those rulings. My other context of	
22	this is typically in cases that have eventually	

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- settled without any court ruling on the matter one
- way or the other.
- 3 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 4 Q. And what's your understanding of the
- 5 Fuller Austin rulings?
- 6 A. That doesn't relate so much to the TDP.
- 7 That's the estimate of total liability and that the
- 8 estimate of total liability is not a court decision
- 9 that's binding on the insurers and payable at the
- time of the ruling.
- MS. DAVIS: Can we take a break?
- MR. DORSEY: Sure.
- 13 (Recess.)
- 14 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 15 Q. Dr. Mullin, did you discuss your testimony
- with anyone during the break?
- A. No specific piece of testimony.
- 18 Q. Did you talk about your testimony at all?
- A. There was a discussion just to -- I would
- describe it as a reminder that I don't give legal
- opinions.
- Q. Okay. And was it in the context of

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1	anything	in par	ticular?
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- <sup>2</sup> A. Not in particular.
- **Q.** Have to do with insurance neutrality?
- <sup>4</sup> A. Not in particular.
- 5 Q. Going back to your report, or your
- 6 declaration, page 11. This -- you have a caption at
- 7 the very top of the page, CIRCOR receives substantial
- 8 benefits under the plan. And in paragraph 27, you
- 9 describe how by paying \$75 million, the debtor and
- 10 CIRCOR are actually overpaying for the potential
- 11 future liabilities, is that a fair statement?
- A. I think they are overpaying relative to
- the indemnity due to the plaintiffs.
- 14 Q. And again, by indemnity, you're referring
- only to the potential costs of paying claims as
- opposed to defense costs, correct?
- A. Much broader than that. By indemnity, I'm
- constraining myself to the likely -- the value of the
- likely future indemnity payments excluding defense
- costs, but I'm also excluding stock takeover
- 21 premiums. I'm excluding any costs they may face in
- terms of their financing on their debt. Excluding

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- any distraction of senior management. All the types
- of reasons that companies make business decisions to
- do things, all of those are being excluded so it's
- <sup>4</sup> just indemnity relative to the payment.
- 5 Q. Got you. And then in paragraph 28, you
- 6 say a reason CIRCOR may be willing to pay this
- 7 premium is that it accrues additional benefits beyond
- 8 the enterprise value under the Leslie plan. In
- 9 particular, CIRCOR itself and Watts Water
- 10 Technologies, Inc., ("Watts") whom CIRCOR has
- indemnified against certain future asbestos related
- liabilities. Both obtained 524(g) relief under the
- proposed plan. This relief is a major consideration
- 14 for CIRCOR. Did I read that correctly?
- <sup>15</sup> A. I believe so.
- Q. You say a reason. Are there other reasons
- that CIRCOR might be willing to pay a premium?
- A. I don't know all the reasons that CIRCOR
- may. As I said, getting finality provides them many
- potential benefits. I haven't gone and tried to
- 21 quantify all of these potential benefits, but as I
- said, there are -- it eliminates having to deal with

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- the asbestos litigation for management. It
- eliminates any influence this may have on their
- <sup>3</sup> credit rating and their ability to get financing. So
- 4 there is that sense of finality is typically valued
- 5 by the stock market and that has value to them. And
- 6 that's just the primary one that I'm focusing on here
- because that's something that's explicit under the
- <sup>8</sup> plan.
- 9 Q. Is it correct that companies that are
- 10 facing potential asbestos liabilities have difficulty
- or have an increase in the cost of their capital?
- A. That's a company specific question. It's
- frequently the case. You can read the analyst
- reports. You can go look and see whether that's
- there or not. If there is a company that does 10
- billion a year in revenue and it pays 10 million a
- year in asbestos litigation, it probably doesn't have
- an influence on their financials. So if you say,
- does this influence Exxon, probably not. If you look
- at ones where it's a substantial portion of the cash
- 21 flow, it more typically does.
- Q. And could it also affect the ability of a

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- 1 corporation to do restructuring of its corporate
- <sup>2</sup> entities?
- <sup>3</sup> A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And you go on to say that you looked at a
- 5 press release that was issued by CIRCOR in which --
- 6 or excuse me, the 2009 annual report of CIRCOR that
- 7 says, "upon exhaustion of its primary layer of
- 8 insurance, Leslie may be required to bear an ever
- 9 greater share of indemnity and defense costs which
- would have a material adverse effect on CIRCOR's
- 11 financial condition consolidated results of
- operations and consolidated cash flows." Do you see
- 13 **that?**
- A. I see where you're referring to.
- 15 Q. Is that a reasonable assumption on the
- part of CIRCOR in the context of potential asbestos
- tort liability?
- A. I think for them in particular, because
- when you look at their insurance coverage program, my
- recollection is that much of their umbrella insurance
- is insolvent. So when they transition from their
- primary insurers to their umbrella insurers due to

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- the insolvencies, in that umbrella layer, a much
- 2 larger fraction of the expenditure will drop to their
- bottom line instead of being reimbursed by insurers.
- 4 Q. You go on in paragraph 29 to say, had
- 5 Leslie remained in the tort system and benefited from
- 6 a downward movement in its asbestos expenditures, the
- benefit of that movement would have been shared with
- 8 its insurers and capped at their current reserve. In
- 9 contrast, had Leslie remained in the tort system and
- suffered an adverse movement in its asbestos
- expenditures, almost all of that increase would have
- been borne by Leslie and CIRCOR. What do you mean by
- 13 that?
- A. Well, there is kind of an asymmetry in the
- risk function, so when you look at a company in its
- insurance profile and I'll just use round numbers.
- These won't map perfectly, but if you had a company
- with exactly 100 million of insurance and suppose you
- had no insolvencies at all, just to take the simplest
- examples to start with the 100 million and you had a
- forecast that said you were going to have exactly 100
- million of losses, and insurers were going to pay all

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- of them, suppose that was the world in which you
- lived. Clearly anything above the 100 million
- <sup>3</sup> adversely affects the company because they are out of
- 4 insurance and they pay it.
- Now, a favorable development to the tort
- 6 is all the funds come down because they were paying
- 7 the first hundred million, the company pays
- 8 everything afterward. This case isn't that simple
- 9 but the same concept is there. There is 135 million
- of insurance limits. The insurers collectively are
- paying a portion of that 135 million, but they are
- not paying anything outside of it.
- So if you're within that 135, which I
- believe they are, then downward shocks accrue
- disproportionately to the insurers as opposed to the
- company. As you start to go above 135 million, then
- you are going into worlds where there is no more
- insurance, so it's being borne by the company. When
- you have insolvencies and allocation, the lines get
- blurred but the concept is the same as kind of the
- more simple example I started with.

22

Q. What's the basis for your saying that if

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- there is \$135 million of insurance, but a portion of
- that is insolvent insurance coverages, that Leslie
- has to incur liabilities up to the amount of the
- 4 insolvent portion of the insurance before it can go
- 5 into the solvent excess carriers?
- 6 A. I've done an awful lot of allocation work
- <sup>7</sup> in coverage litigation, and I'm unaware of any
- 8 allocation in which if a whole band of umbrella
- 9 insurance is insolvent and there is a solvent policy
- above it, that you can just skip all of it, and in
- some way, even if it's all sums, you have to go up.
- through the one tower. You may not have to incur all
- of it. So under New Jersey, under pro rata, time on
- risk, it just flows straight through them. If you
- have an all sums type ruling, you can avoid some of
- the insolvencies but you still can't avoid all of
- <sup>17</sup> them.
- 18 Q. What if the insolvencies are at the same
- level of excess coverage as those that are solvent?
- A. This is going to depend on the
- iurisdiction now, or the choice of law that would
- affect the coverage. So if you had all sums, the

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- 1 policyholder could pick and choose and at least for a
- while defer getting into the insolvencies. Usually
- they can't defer forever. If it's anything that's
- based on a pro rata scheme, then it's going to be
- 5 spread across, and if they are at the same level, a
- 6 lot of it's going to go into the insolvent policies
- <sup>7</sup> and some will go into the solvent policies.
  - Q. And which jurisdictions are which? Are
- 9 you aware?

8

- A. Complicated question. Some jurisdictions
- probably have a consensus opinion within, what I
- talked about, policyholder and insurer counsel.
- Others are very open and debated. So New Jersey law
- has the Carter Wallace ruling, as other rulings that
- have clarified, that are time and risk weighted by
- limits. New York is generally viewed as pro rata
- time on risk. Some would contest that. California
- may be viewed as all sums by many, but even the
- interpretation is very fuzzy. Not all states, there
- is clarity as to what's going on.
- 21 Q. And am I correct, you haven't looked at
- the policies or what level the excess carriers are in

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22

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terms relevant to each other in order to determine 1 2 how the allocation is, correct? 3 A. I have seen a policy chart, so I have a 4 feel for that, but I haven't seen the exact policy 5 language. 6 Q. What was the chart that you saw? Where 7 was that? 8 A. I believe it was the chart prepared by 9 Dickstein. MS. DAVIS: Can we go off the record for a 10 11 second? (Discussion off the record.) 13 BY MR. DORSEY: Q. Did you do an analysis of the coverage to 14 determine whether -- how the allocation would work 15 with regard to the insolvent excess carriers? 16 A. That would be a function of the choice of 17 18 law. Once you have a choice of law, the math 19 follows. Q. I was asking, did you do that? Have you 2.0 done that analysis? 21

A. Have I done -- have I looked at how

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- different allocations would flow through?
- 2 **Q. Yes.**
- A. I have looked at a few.
- 4 Q. In connection with this case?
- 5 A. I've looked at -- in terms of specifically
- 6 looking at Leslie?
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 A. I have looked at how dollars would flow
- <sup>9</sup> under different choices of law.
- 10 Q. And what were the conclusions that you
- 11 reached?
- A. They are exactly what the math dictated,
- so if you get a pro rata time on risk, it's going to
- stay in the insolvent umbrella carriers for a long
- time, because there is no collapsing in, and a very
- large fraction of the liability after you get out of
- the primary would go to the policyholder and it would
- depend on what people believe were the solvency
- percentages or the payment rates coming out of the
- various insolvent carriers would have a lot to drive
- 21 it.
- 22 If you pick something like New Jersey law,

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- it stays more in the chart because it's proportional
- to the limits. So it -- a little bit less would be
- borne, but still the majority would be borne by the
- 4 policyholder, in this case Leslie. I don't think I
- 5 looked at all sums. You can visually look at it, but
- 6 I don't think I ran anything to see what it looked
- <sup>7</sup> like.
- 8 Q. Did you prepare a written analysis?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. Did you take notes or prepare anything
- that shows how you came to these conclusions?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. Did you discuss them with counsel?
- A. In broad brush strokes, how the different
- choices of law would cause the dollars to flow
- through, similar to the discussion I just had with
- <sup>17</sup> you.
- 18 Q. When you did that presentation, did you
- have anything in front of you?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. You did it off the top of your head?
- A. When you've done enough of them, you can

2

3

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1	talk through a po	licy chart and	talk through it
_	taik till oddil a bo	iicy chan anu	tain tillouuli it.

### Q. Can you tell me what you told counsel

#### about the allocation issue?

- 4 A. I more just walked through what the impact
- would be in different places. And so under pro rata
- 6 time on risk claims, it's going to take a longer time
- to move up through the chart. So the policies would
- 8 be less valuable under that choice of law than if you
- 9 had a choice of law like Carter Wallace that weighted
- limits that would move up more quickly because
- everything stays inside the chart. That would
- increase the value of the insurance. And if you went
- to something like all sums among those three, that
- would maximize the value of the insurance relative to
- the other two.
- Q. And did do you an analysis of which one of
- those was the most likely allocation that would occur
- in this case?
- A. That's outside of my expertise, choosing
- which choice of coverage law the court will deem most
- <sup>21</sup> appropriate.
- 22 Q. Is there a reason why you didn't do the

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- A. I can look at a chart and I can tell what
- happens under all sums. All sums pick and choose,
- 4 you're trying to prognosticate what the policyholder
- will pick and choose, so there is no one given
- 6 answer. So usually I more speak to that than try to
- 7 do anything explicit.
- 8 Q. When you made that presentation to
- 9 counsel, did counsel take notes about what you were
- talking about?
- 11 A. I don't know.
- Q. Was it in person or over the phone?
- A. I think presentation kind of overstates.
- There was a dialogue at one point where we discussed
- potential choices of law, but that was -- that was
- 16 **it**.
- 17 Q. What did you talk about with regard to the
- potential choices of law?
- 19 A. Potential choices of law?
- 20 Q. Yes.
- A. New Jersey was a likely choice is the
- piece that I recall from it.

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			Page 155
1	Q.	Why was New Jersey the likely choice?	
2	A.	I don't remember the specifics. It wasn't	
3	that re	levant to me as to what the exact motivating	
4	reasor	n was.	
5	Q.	And what was New Jersey's position again	
6	on all	ocation?	
7	A.	Pro rata proportional to policy limits	
8	follows	s Carter Wallace Owens Illinois rules.	
9	Q.	And how would that affect the allocation	
10	of the	excess coverage in this case?	
11	A.	It would be done pro rata time on risk	
12	weight	ted by limits, so that means the policyholder	
13	does s	stand in the shoes of all the insolvent	
14	policie	es. And so in that case, the policyholder	
15	would	be bearing a substantial portion of the	
16	expen	ses as it got out of its primary and went into	
17	those	insolvent policies.	
18		Eventually, it may have enough losses to	
19	get thr	ough those umbrella policies. It may not. If	
20	it does	s, then it would start going into the excess	
21	policie	s that are above them where they exist. And	
22	where	they don't, they would fall 100 percent to the	

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- policy if there was no excess above the umbrella.
- 2 Q. So when you did your analysis in
- paragraphs 29 and 30 as it relates to the benefits to
- 4 CIRCOR and the potential down side for the insurers,
- 5 which analysis were you looking at in terms of the
- 6 allocation of the policies?
- A. It doesn't really matter. It's always
- 8 true. The insurance, there is a level of expenditure
- <sup>9</sup> for which insurance will be a partial offset to the
- losses incurred by the policyholder. There is an
- expenditure level above that regardless of the choice
- of law in terms of how the coverage is done. There
- is a level of expenditure for every given choice of
- law that once you get above that, it's going to be
- 15 100 percent borne by the policyholder because there
- is no insurance remaining.
- There is always this asymmetry in the
- risk. Insurers disproportionately benefit from
- downward movements in liability and the policyholder
- disproportionately incurs the cost of upward
- 21 movements, so their options on this are very
- different if you think of it on option pricing.

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- Insurers have a valuable option that someone would
- 2 pay to take from them, while the policyholder has an
- option they would be willing to pay somebody to get
- 4 rid of.
- 5 Q. So in all of the cases that you're aware
- 6 of where a trust has been established, that same
- <sup>7</sup> scenario would apply, the upside risk is on the
- 8 insurance companies in the context of the trust?
- 9 A. The upside risk is -- I mean, it depends
- where you are. So if you're not, if you're in a
- world where you have 100 percent solvent insurance
- and you have a billion of insurance, and the
- liabilities are projected to be \$50 million, if they
- triple, and it's 150 million, it's still all of the
- insurance, so it would have to go up by so much that
- from an economic perspective, although the asymmetry
- exists, it would be immaterial, because unless you
- thought you were going to break a billion dollars,
- the policyholder would not face that down side risk
- in reality.
- There is other places if you take somebody
- like Owens Corning, my understanding was they had

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1	gone through	all their	aggregate	insurance	limits

- <sup>2</sup> before they filed for bankruptcy. Their insurance is
- 3 gone. So Owens Corning bears both the upside and
- downside. So when insurance exists and when you're
- in a scenario where you're likely to not go through
- 6 all the insurance, but in downside scenarios you
- 7 could go through all the insurance and more, if
- 8 that's a world in which you're in, then this
- <sup>9</sup> asymmetry exists.

### Q. Did you look at the question of whether or

- not on the downside scenarios in this case, that it's
- more likely that the insurance would not be
- 13 exhausted?

11

- A. I think there is when I look at 135
- million of limits, they are basically in their
- primary right now, and future costs of about 75
- million, you wouldn't go through all of it. And
- there is less indemnity there than there are
- insurance limits.
- Q. But you don't know what the primary is?
- You don't know how much the primary covers?
- A. Even if I only look at the umbrella and

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- excess and look at the limits, I believe it's in
- 2 excess of \$75 million.
- **Q.** And have you done analysis to determine
- 4 whether -- assuming the trust pays only claims that
- 5 are valid as having been presented to them, pursuant
- 6 to what's required for getting paid under the TDP,
- 7 whether the insurance would be exhausted?
- 8 A. I mean, I have not tried to come up with
- 9 my own prediction of how the specifics in the TDP are
- going to be enforced or who constitutes a valid claim
- under those criteria. There is no history for that.
- The history is what's a valid claim in the tort
- system. The trust you're asking somebody to take a
- set of rules and the best indicator of that is what
- other trusts have done in the past, but this is the
- Leslie Controls trust. It is distinct from the other
- ones, but there is no history outside the tort
- history that's Leslie specific.
- So I can answer for you if they only paid
- the claims that would have been compensable under the
- tort system. Whether the rules in this trust pay
- half of those claims so the tort system would have

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- paid 75 and this will only pay 35 a year, or whether
- this is going to pay 300 a year, that's an open
- <sup>3</sup> question.
- 4 I looked at the forecast that was put
- forward that said it's going to pay out 230 million
- 6 and it's going to pay more claims and that was what
- was done by ARPC. And I assumed that that was their
- 8 task is what's this trust actually going to do. If I
- 9 look at that, yes, then it's paying too many claims
- and it's going to go through, if you looked at 230
- million under a Carter Wallace allocation to 135
- million of insurance, it will go through the whole
- insurance. In contrast, if you look at 75 million,
- it won't, which puts us in exactly the situation
- described in paragraph 29 and 30.
- 16 Q. Is it true that once companies go out of
- the tort system and they establish trusts that the
- claims against the trusts tend to be -- there tend to
- be more claims against the trust than there were
- against the company when it was in full existence?
- A. Interesting question. Most of the trusts
- aren't very public with that data, so the question to

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- the general population is unknown. The only context
   in which I have seen trust data are subject to
- <sup>3</sup> confidentiality, so I don't think it's appropriate
- 4 for me to tell you what I've seen in those contexts.
- 5 I have seen some trust data.
- 6 So you can -- it's more looking at them
- <sup>7</sup> from the context of what is in their annual reports.
- 8 Can you draw some inferences between what's in their
- 9 annual reports. The amount of money they are paying
- and how that relates to what solvent tort defendants
- are doing. There is discrepancies between what
- trusts consider compensable and what the tort
- considers compensable in the trusts that are
- currently running.
- 15 Q. Using publicly available data, have you
- drawn any conclusions about whether claims against
- trusts go up as compared to what they were?
- A. There is -- they do. You can see it most
- clearly in nonmalignant claims. Nonmalignant claims
- is the clearest example when you look at the amount
- of moneys being paid to them from the trust and from
- that, you can back up the number of claims because

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- 1 you know what the average value is for nonmalignant
- values. 40 to 45 percent of the money over the last
- 3 couple of years have been going to those nonmalignant
- 4 under those trusts, according to the Rand report.
- 5 That shows you the trusts are not
- 6 mimicking the tort system. At a much more general
- <sup>7</sup> level, the trusts allocate very little money to due
- 8 diligence on claims, so it's a very different
- <sup>9</sup> process. You wouldn't expect the same outcome. The
- one is much more adversarial with large resources
- spent to defense. The other one is not. So you
- wouldn't expect those to produce the same outcome.
- You'd expect them to produce different outcomes.
- 14 Q. Looking to the last page of your report,
- or your declaration, the last sentence of paragraph
- 16 31, you say, although paying a premium in order to
- 17 limit CIRCOR's downside may be a sound business
- decision for CIRCOR, the TDP figures do not reflect
- Leslie's tort liability. Do you believe it was a
- sound decision to pay a premium in order to limit?
- A. I believe companies in general buy
- insurance for lots of reasons. This can be thought

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1	of as like an insurance product. They are getting a
2	524(g) channeling injunction that says you'll never
3	face liability for this. It can be similar to buying
4	a very large insurance policy and paying a very large
5	premium for it. Doesn't mean the liabilities are
6	coming, but if they did, it will give you peace that
7	you don't have to pay anything for them.
8	Companies make risk decisions all the time
9	about when they might want to pay a premium to get
10	rid of a risk and how likely they think that risk is.
11	It's reasonable for companies to do those
12	assessments. So as a general concept, people buying
13	insurance paying above their expected liabilities to
14	get insurance, that's a reasonable business decision
15	that manifests in all sorts of contexts in business.
16	People hedge exchange rate risk. People
17	buy insurance products explicitly. They do all sorts
18	of things, so that is reasonable. Whether the
19	premium they paid was a reasonable amount or not a
20	reasonable amount, I don't know enough about the
21	internal workings of their business to say whether
22	paying 35, 40 million premium to get that finality

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- was a good or bad thing. They are going to have done
- their own internal assessment and clearly they
- thought it was. They decided to do it.
- 4 Q. Take a look at Exhibit A to your
- 5 declaration. This is your curriculum vitae, is that
- 6 correct?

8

- <sup>7</sup> A. Yes.
  - Q. At the bottom of the first page, you have
- <sup>9</sup> a section that's listed as selected experience.
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. Why did you include only selected
- experience as opposed to all of your experience?
- A. Some of my experience, I'm not allowed to
- talk about. Some of -- some of this, I'm sure I've
- omitted over the years just because I can't remember
- it at this point. But the specific thing is there is
- certain things I've done under confidentiality where
- even the fact that I've retained is confidential.
- 19 Q. Would it be fair to say that this is --
- let me strike that.
- Would there be a way to describe the
- things you've been retained for on a confidential

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- basis without actually disclosing confidential
- <sup>2</sup> information?
- <sup>3</sup> A. In broad brush strokes.
- 4 Q. What are the things that aren't on here
- 5 that would be confidential that you can describe in
- 6 broad brush strokes?
- A. I've done work on behalf of potential
- 8 purchasers of companies, could be hedge fund, could
- 9 be private equity funds. Could be one corporation.
- Somebody is interested in buying another party and
- 11 I've been retained to do due diligence with regard to
- the potential liabilities that the target entity may
- <sup>13</sup> have.
- 14 Q. Anything else?
- A. I've been retained in settlement,
- exclusively for settlement on some matters.
- 17 Q. What kind of claims?
- A. Different claims. Sometimes asbestos.
- Sometimes it's insurance. Sometimes it's something
- outside of asbestos, something like environmental
- liability. Something else.
- Q. When you've been retained in those types

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- of cases, who are you typically retained by? Is it
- insurance companies or companies?
- A. It varies. I'm retained both by
- 4 policyholders and insurers in a coverage litigation
- 5 context. In a bankruptcy context, I'm retained by
- 6 debtors, unsecured creditors, equity committees,
- 7 different constituencies. In that framework, they've
- 8 retained myself or my firm. Both in expert roles and
- <sup>9</sup> in consulting roles.
- 10 Q. I was just curious. You have under
- professional associations, you're a member of the
- 12 American Bar Association?
- A. I always get asked that question. Yes, I
- <sup>14</sup> am.
- 15 Q. How did you become a member of the
- 16 American Bar Association without becoming a lawyer?
- 17 A. You write them a check. Anybody willing
- to write the check can join.
- 19 Q. What is the American Law and Economics
- 20 Association?
- A. American Law and Economics Association is
- largely law professors and economics professors in

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- 1 academic association, principally. It runs
- <sup>2</sup> conferences. It reviews -- it publishes papers. It
- <sup>3</sup> runs a journal, academic journal.
- 4 Q. Are you familiar with Professor Priest
- 5 from Yale University?
- 6 A. I recognize his name.
- 7 Q. Have you ever had conversations with him?
- 8 A. I don't believe so.
- 9 Q. Are you familiar with a company called
- 10 Litigation Resources Group?
- A. No. But I think I know what you're trying
- to refer to.
- Q. What do you think I'm trying to refer to?
- A. Litigation Resolution Group.
- Q. Resolution Group. Okay. You're familiar
- with that company?
- A. That company I'm familiar with.
- 18 Q. You're a principal in that company?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. Is there a reason it's not listed on your
- 21 curriculum vitae?
- A. Probably largely because it's a startup

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- company that's trying to be successful.
- Q. When did you start that company?
- A. I think about three years ago at this
- 4 point. I'm not sure on the exact date.
- 5 Q. And what does Litigation -- I'm just going
- 6 to call it LRG, if that's all right?
- <sup>7</sup> A. That's fine.
- 8 Q. What does LRG do?
- 9 A. It tries to facilitate business
- transactions for entities facing liabilities.
- Q. When you say business transactions, what
- kind of transactions are you talking about?
- A. It varies, depending on the entity's need.
- So probably I could give you a couple of concrete
- examples. Suppose a company wants to do an IPO and
- it wants to create comfort that some set of
- liabilities aren't that dangerous and give comfort to
- the banks and the potential purchasers. Litigation
- 19 Resolution Group may try to place for them some type
- of indemnification, capped indemnification, some type
- of signal to the market about what those liabilities
- are likely to be, so there is a third party credible

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- signal to potential investors as to the likely range
- of those liabilities that facilitates the exchange of
- information in a credible manner, in essence.
- 4 Q. Do you do work with companies that are
- 5 facing potential asbestos liabilities?
- 6 A. I would.
- Q. Do you advertise the company as someone,
- 8 as a company that can deal with potential asbestos
- 9 liabilities on behalf of a company?
- A. Yes. It's capable of doing that.
- 11 Q. Is it something you advertise?
- A. I think so. I don't remember exactly what
- all is on the website.
- 14 Q. Okay. What's your position with LRG, by
- 15 the way?
- A. I'm a principal within it, one of the
- <sup>17</sup> founders.
- 18 Q. Is it a partnership or LLC?
- 19 A. It's an LLC.
- 20 ----
- 21 (Exhibit 3 marked.)
- 22 ----

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- 1 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 2 Q. I've handed you what's been marked as
- Mullin Exhibit Number 3. Do you recognize the screen
- 4 shot from the LRG web page?
- 5 A. That looks familiar.
- 6 Q. How much time do you spend working with
- 7 LRG as opposed to Bates White?
- 8 A. Over the last year, I've probably spent
- 9 less than 5 percent of my time at LRG.
- Q. And if you look at the screen shot, it
- says, our market. Asbestos, LRG versus 524(g). Do
- 12 you see that?
- 13 A. I do.
- 14 Q. And can you walk me through -- well, let
- me ask you this, are you trying to present here that
- your services would be superior to a 524(g) trust in
- 17 bankruptcy?
- A. It's different, but it's superior
- depending on the perspective of the company. It's an
- alternative so it's a financial instrument as opposed
- to channelling injunction. So it has pros and cons.
- 22 If a company is looking for solutions -- for some

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- companies, 524(g) would dominate what LRG can offer.
- <sup>2</sup> For other companies, LRG may dominate what 524(g)
- 3 could offer. But it's just pros and cons.
- 4 Q. When you say it's a financial instrument,
- 5 what do you mean?
- 6 A. It's a financial transaction. It's --
- <sup>7</sup> unlike 524(g), where it's a ruling from a bankruptcy
- 8 court with a congressionally backed channeling
- <sup>9</sup> injunction, and that's how you're getting your sense
- of finality or your reaching, what LRG will do for a
- client is it will quantify a litigation risk that
- they assess. It will underwrite that litigation risk
- and offer to take it on for a price.
- 14 Q. How does it work? Can you tell me? How
- 15 would that work?
- A. There is no -- it's a business
- transaction, so it's not constrained to work in any
- one particular manner. So you can work with the
- business needs of your client to construct a
- financial instrument that really hedges the risk that
- they are facing. And you can tailor it to their
- <sup>22</sup> needs.

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- 1 Q. Are you buying the liabilities from them?
- 2 Is that what you're doing? Or are they selling you
- 3 the liabilities, I should say?
- <sup>4</sup> A. Neither of those is exactly right. I
- 5 mean, it could go -- it can take different forms so
- 6 there is no one characterization. It -- as I said,
- it depends on what a company's needs are as to what
- 8 form that would take.
- 9 Q. Are you currently working with any
- 10 companies on their asbestos liabilities?
- <sup>11</sup> A. No.
- 12 Q. Have you in the past worked with any
- companies on their asbestos liabilities?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And how many companies have you worked
- with on their asbestos liabilities?
- A. I don't know the exact count of how many
- we've had a meaningful interaction with. But less
- <sup>19</sup> than 10.
- Q. And are those less than 10 where you've
- 21 actually entered into this financial instrument that
- released them of their asbestos liabilities?

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- A. We haven't entered into a financial
- instrument with anybody. That's why I said it's a
- 3 struggling startup hoping to succeed one day.
- 4 Q. And if you look at Exhibit Number 3 at the
- 5 bottom, there is a chart, and beneath the chart there
- 6 is some language that says, as evidenced by past
- 7 corporate reorganizations that involve 524(g) of the
- 8 U.S. bankruptcy code, many companies facing the
- 9 specter of legacy asbestos related claims benefit by
- paying sums above the direct cost of their asbestos
- litigation to obtain finality and eliminate those
- direct litigation costs.
- <sup>13</sup> A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And that's pretty much what we talked
- about in this case. That you believe Leslie paid a
- premium above what the value of the claims are in
- order to be released of those liabilities?
- A. I believe CIRCOR did.
- 19 Q. CIRCOR?
- A. Yes. CIRCOR made a business decision to
- 21 pay above its expected costs of the liability to get
- <sup>22</sup> finality.

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1	Q.	And it goes on to say, LRG's product

- 2 offers companies an attractive and more cost
- <sup>3</sup> effective alternative to 524(g) that provides for a
- 4 quicker timeline to resolution and enables the
- 5 company to retain procedural control of the
- 6 litigation throughout the process. What is the more
- 7 cost effective alternative that you refer to there?
- 8 A. I think we can look at that more in the
- 9 context of various bankruptcies that have occurred in
- the past. I think we -- if I were to use a concrete
- example, I think LRG in its -- would have gladly
- taken on the liabilities of the company like USG for
- \$2 billion instead of the 4 billion that they paid to
- get 524(g). I think the shareholders of USG, we
- didn't exist at that point in time, but I think the
- shareholders of USG would have been prepared to pay
- <sup>17</sup> \$2 billion less.
- 18 Q. If you took on the liabilities of USG for
- 19 \$2 billion, how would it relieve USG of its asbestos
- 20 liabilities going forward?
- A. In one form or another, there would have
- been some form of, as it says in here, large capped

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- 2 Q. What does that mean? What do you mean by
- 3 that?
- 4 A. That means LRG would have agreed to pay
- 5 the next 5 billion of losses, the next 7 billion of
- 6 losses. Some fraction of future losses incurred on
- <sup>7</sup> USG's behalf would have been paid by LRG. And if
- 8 that capped indemnification is large enough, the
- 9 investors of USG may or may not have comfort that
- it's not going to come back to them or they may
- decide they want to pay 4 billion instead of 2
- billion and have a congressional injunction. That's
- a choice that they have. One is less expensive, has
- some risk that it might revert. The other one is
- more expensive and that is a congressional channeling
- 16 injunction.
- Q. Do you believe in this case, you would
- have structured a financial instrument that would
- have released Leslie of its liabilities at a lower
- cost than the 524(g) injunction it's seeking here?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Why don't you know?

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- A. I haven't done sufficient work to
- underwrite such a transaction, so I don't know what
- 3 the price would be.
- 4 Q. When you're underwriting those
- 5 liabilities, do you obtain insurance coverage for
- 6 them?
- A. I don't have to. It depends on the nature
- 8 of the business contract.
- 9 Q. But you might seek to obtain insurance
- 10 coverage?
- A. I mean, in general, insurers aren't
- issuing insurance for asbestos liabilities so it
- would probably take a slightly different form than a
- traditional insurance policy, but clearly we need to
- bring forward the financial backing to cover the
- indemnification that we are offering and so one form
- or another the financial resources would be there to
- cover that indemnification.
- 19 Q. Now, you say in your chart above the
- language that we've been looking at that LRG is
- confidential, whereas 524(g) is not. How is it that
- 22 LRG can remain confidential?

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1	A. It's confidential during the negotiation
2	phase, so I mean, where I describe the distinction is
3	if you talk to LRG and you don't want to do it, there

- 4 is no change in your litigation position. There has
- been no impact. If you talk to your adversaries in
- 6 the litigation, so the company goes and talks to the
- <sup>7</sup> plaintiff attorneys, they are having a dialogue
- 8 directly with their adversaries expressing a desire
- <sup>9</sup> to go down this road. That may affect, if they
- choose not to go forward with the litigation, what
- their tort environment looks like. It may not. But
- they are negotiating directly with their adversary on
- litigation as opposed to a third party.
- Q. When you say it's confidential, it's
- through the negotiation process, but once the deal is
- consummated, it would be public knowledge?
- A. You mean as a publicly traded company, it
- would virtually have to be public because they would
- have to disclose. If it was a private company, it
- may or may not.
- Q. Companies like USG, they would have to
- 22 disclose?

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1	A.	That would be a public company.
---	----	---------------------------------

- 2 Q. There is another block that says, are
- insurance assets affected? LRG, no. 524(g), yes, at
- 4 risk. What did you mean there?
- 5 A. As a business transaction, things can be
- 6 easily structured so there is no issues with
- <sup>7</sup> anti-assignments clauses. There is no issues with
- 8 some of the things that may cause problems from the
- 9 policyholders' perspective in terms of their ability
- to access their insurance that 524(g) may cost.
- 11 It also doesn't create issues like what
- are things worth under trust distribution procedures.
- You're still in the tort system so you're still
- valuing claims in the sort system so you have your
- defense costs, your indemnity payments all in the
- tort system. The world hasn't changed from the
- insurer's perspective.
- 18 Q. How would you structure in the context of
- an LRG transaction, so that the issues of
- anti-assignment insurance is not affected?
- A. There is lots of potential business
- 22 structures for that.

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- A. To get into the details, I'd end up
- <sup>3</sup> referring you to a corporate transactional lawyer in
- 4 that I have more of an understanding in very broad
- 5 brush strokes, but it can be an indemnification that
- 6 we issue that's above and beyond any of their
- <sup>7</sup> existing insurance.

1

- 8 So it's not -- it's a net effect that we
- <sup>9</sup> are paying. And we are just paying them. There is
- no transfer of liability. There is no transfer of
- insurance. We could buy the whole entity potentially
- and so you're taking on the whole entity. You're not
- transferring. The liabilities still reside with the
- entity. There is lots of different structures you
- could go down that never separate the liabilities
- from the insurance and never assign the insurance.
- You'd have flexibility.
- 18 Q. Then you say in the next block who can use
- it. You say, open to all companies, 524(g) is
- restricted. What did you mean by that?
- A. Any company can do a business transaction.
- There is nothing that prevents them. When I talk to

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- corporations, there is a set of companies that view
- 524(g) as not a viable option to them. Their
- 3 corporate structures, their liabilities aren't in a
- sub, so you may have somebody like GE. GE is very
- 5 unlikely to put itself in bankruptcy in order to
- 6 resolve its asbestos liabilities. It doesn't have a
- <sup>7</sup> convenient sub to place it in instead.
- 8 So if its only choice is putting all of GE
- 9 in, if we are dealing with the tort system it's going
- to stay in the tort system while a financial
- transaction, it could do. Other companies have a
- very nice financial structure to facilitate 524(g),
- so it really depends on the structure of the entity.
- Q. And if you look, I think, at -- the page
- might be double sided. If you flip it over on the
- back, there is a continuation of that page that says,
- further, unlike 524(g), the LRG product can be
- tailored to work with any corporate structure and its
- availability is not limited by the complexities of
- the bankruptcy code. Did I read that correctly?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And that's what you're just talking about

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- that GE could relieve itself without having to put
- itself through bankruptcy?
- A. Correct. Or a company that currently can
- get rid of most of its liability by putting a sub in,
- 5 but also has some nonderivative liability. Might
- 6 have a hard time of getting rid of it under 524(g),
- <sup>7</sup> but under a financial contract, there is no such
- 8 limitations.
- 9 Q. If you could turn to the third page of
- this exhibit. This is asbestos case study summary.
- 11 LRG's clients receive certainly in regard to the
- direct costs of their litigation liabilities and
- relief from the indirect costs of litigation?
- 14 A. Where are you?
- 15 Q. Third page of the exhibit. Where it says
- asbestos case study summary?
- 17 A. Yes. I'm with you.
- 18 Q. LRG's clients receive, certainty in regard
- to the direct costs of their litigation liabilities
- and relief from the indirect costs of the litigation.
- 21 Specifically, LRG assumes the financial risk and
- responsibilities for managing the client company's

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- 1 liability and related litigation. This includes
- 2 handling underlying tort cases, resolving coverage
- disputes with insurers, satisfying auditors for
- 4 financial reporting purposes. Do you see that?
- 5 A. I do.

- Q. How would LRG resolve coverage disputes
- 7 with insurers?
- 8 A. Really the same way the policyholder would
- 9 have before. They had at this point, it doesn't have
- to be done that way, but if the company wants an
- insurance asset to count towards its purchase price
- of the product, then those insurance proceeds would
- need to get collected and contributed in. Any
- settlement compromises or things along those natures,
- since it's being paid to LRG would be LRG's decisions
- at that point and LRG's cost. They could pay
- coverage counsel.
- 18 Q. Have you in your work with LRG worked with
- insurance companies in any capacity?
- A. Have I worked with insurance companies?
- 21 **Q. Yes.**
- <sup>22</sup> A. Yes.

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- Q. Which companies have you worked with?
- <sup>2</sup> A. That's confidential.
- **Q.** Have you worked with any of the insurance
- 4 companies that you're representing in this case --
- 5 not representing, excuse me, that you're giving an
- 6 opinion for in this case?
- 7 A. No.

- Q. Have you ever been retained as an expert
- 9 by Century Indemnity Company in the past?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. How many times?
- A. I don't know. I'm frequently retained in
- the context of a large joint defense group so there
- may be technically 30 to 50 insurers that have
- retained me, and I'm not sure how many times Century
- appears in that context.
- 17 Q. Do you have a general idea how many times
- it might have been?
- A. It's probably I guess somewhere in the
- range of 5 to 10 across the various joint defense
- groups, but you know, I don't know exactly.
- Q. How about Winterthur Swiss Company. Have

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1 <b>y</b> (	ou worke	l as an ex	pert for	them before?
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- A. I have no recollection of working
- explicitly on their behalf. There is a very good
- 4 chance that they too would appear on one of these
- 5 lists of joint defense groups, but they have never
- 6 been a lead carrier that I've dealt with directly.
  - Q. How about Yasuda Fire?
- 8 A. I know they have been in some joint
- <sup>9</sup> defense groups, but again, they have never been the
- lead carrier and I haven't worked with them directly.
- 11 Q. Just to be clear, has Century been a lead
- client that you've worked with in the past?
- <sup>13</sup> A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have an engagement letter in
- connection with your work in this case?
- 16 A. I believe we do.
- 17 Q. Is it a standard engagement letter you use
- in other cases?
- 19 A. It's very similar.
- 20 Q. Is your engagement letter directly with
- 21 Century Indemnity and the other insurance carriers or
- 22 is it with --

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- 1 A. I'd have to go look.
- MS. DAVIS: I can tell you that we have
- <sup>3</sup> received one. It's not signed.
- 4 BY MR. DORSEY:
- 5 Q. How much are you being compensated for
- 6 your work in this case?
- A. Bates White charges for my time and all
- 8 the staff's time on the case.
- 9 Q. What is your hourly rate?
- A. My hourly rate is 625 an hour.
- Q. What about the staff?
- A. Ranges from about 160, and I'd be the
- highest I think, highest on the staff, so probably 4
- or 500, depending on exactly who.
- 15 Q. Do you know how much time has been spent
- by all of the employees at Bates White on this case
- since you've started working on it?
- A. Probably on the order of 250 hours, 350
- hours, something in that range.
- Q. Have you issued an invoice yet?
- A. I don't think so.
- Q. Do you have an idea what the overall

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- expenditure would be to date?
- A. I think it's north of 75,000 but under
- <sup>3</sup> 100,000.
- 4 Q. Can we take another short break?
- 5 (Recess.)
- 6 MR. DORSEY: I have no further questions.
- <sup>7</sup> Thank you very much.
- 8 MR. WYNER: I have a few.
- 9 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR CIRCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC.
- 10 BY MR. WYNER:
- 11 Q. I'm Richard Wyner on behalf of CIRCOR. I
- have a couple of questions. On page 16 of your
- deposition, you talk about extrapolations that you
- did that produced a range of 60 to \$90 million, is
- 15 that right?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. Where are the calculations? Are they in a
- 18 file? Are they on a piece of paper? Where are the
- 19 actual underlying calculations?
- A. Neither. They are -- I have a piece of
- software that I use where I can set different
- parameters and it tells me what the cash flows look

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1	like.	and	what	the	value	of t	hose	cash	flows	are.

- 2 And I can change those and it creates -- I look at
- 3 scenarios and I can show whatever scenarios I want.
- 4 Q. And to do that, did you plug Leslie data
- 5 into that software?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. And at no time have you ever printed out
- 8 any of the numbers that the software produced?
- 9 A. I mean, I have, in essence, the 60 to 90
- is really summarizing that range. So in that sense,
- 11 I transposed some of them as kind of book ends of
- what you can get at 50 and 100 are when you make some
- less probable assumptions, but I haven't printed out
- any of the cash flows that come out of that.
- 15 Q. And so you don't have any charts that show
- a year by year cash flow amount, is that right?
- A. The software displays that for me when I
- run a scenario, so I see that and it will show me
- both the nominal totals and the net present value of
- those, but unless I go through the exercise of trying
- to save that somewhere, it goes away. It's like an
- <sup>22</sup> interactive session.

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- Q. And so you've never printed that out, is that right?

  A. No.
- 4 Q. And you have no screen shots or anything
- 5 like that?
- 6 A. No. I don't have screen shots.
- Q. So then does the software work in coming
- 8 up with an amount by year?
- 9 A. Yes. It will. It will produce a nominal
- cash flow through time.
- 11 Q. As it does each year, what does it take
- into account?
- A. What you tell it to take into account, so
- there is calibration parameters, many calibration
- parameters in the software. So you can specify what
- historical time window you want to look at that you
- believe is representative for how many future claim
- filings they are going to get, for resolution rates,
- for settlement rates among the result claims, for
- dismissal rates, what average claim values would be.
- You can specify a calibration window. You
- can specify what interest rate and inflation rates

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- and these types of things you want to put in, so it's
- got many, many parameters when you specify those
- <sup>3</sup> parameters and it produces the cash flows.
  - Q. How many disease categories does it take
- 5 into account?

- 6 A. It explicitly -- I'd describe it as five.
- 7 Many might describe it as four, so it has
- 8 mesothelioma claims, lung cancer claims, other cancer
- 9 claims which just means everything except lung cancer
- and mesothelioma and nonmalignant claims. And the
- software is capable of distinguishing between massive
- 12 nonmalignant claims and other nonmalignant claims.
- That's not a particularly relevant distinction in the
- terms of Leslie Controls, but for many others,
- particularly those who went insolvent five plus years
- ago, that was a relevant modeling parameter.
- 17 Q. And does it come up with a number of
- mesothelioma claims that it predicts would be paid in
- 19 a particular year?
- A. Yes. It will.
- 21 Q. And then it multiplies it by predicted
- settlement amount for a mesothelioma claim in that

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- 1 year?
- <sup>2</sup> A. Correct.
- Q. And it does that for each of the other
- 4 disease categories?
- <sup>5</sup> A. Correct.
- 6 Q. And then it produces an annual expected
- 7 payout amount?
- 8 A. Per year.
- 9 Q. For that particular year. And then it
- goes on to the next year?
- A. Correct. To be clear, that software works
- in 12-month periods. And we use it in all different
- contexts, so a year is the last 12 months. So it
- might be -- in this case, I forget the actual
- bankruptcy filing date, but it's not going to
- correspond to a calendar year. It's going to look at
- things in 12-month increments.
- 18 Q. And is this a piece of software that your
- company has done itself?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Have you ever testified based on numbers
- generated by that software in any prior lawsuit?

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- A. I have not. Dr. Bates has.
- 2 Q. When you come up with the 60 to 90 million
- 3 number, how many years into the future was that
- 4 estimate covering?
- 5 A. I forget at this point whether it's
- for running through 2050 or 2060. But the distinction
- 7 really isn't very material because the amount of
- 8 nominal expenditure between 2050 and 2060 would be
- <sup>9</sup> extremely small.
- 10 Q. But it was through 2050 or 2060?
- A. It goes out at least 40 years. That's a
- parameter can you put in the model is how far out you
- want it to run.
- 14 Q. And what interest or inflation rate were
- you using on the settlement numbers?
- A. That's something that could vary because
- it's an input. I was generally looking at things on
- the order of 2.5 percent per year.
- 19 Q. Starting in year one or year two?
- A. Starting in year one.
- Q. And so the 60 to 90 million numbers
- included a 2.5 percent inflation rate? Is that what

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1	you're	saying?
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- A. Correct. So, and there is one thing you
- need just because if you look at the data, you
- 4 wouldn't see it exactly that way. There is eight
- 5 specific settlement values are inflated at 2.5
- 6 percent a year. The software will also control for
- <sup>7</sup> the age distribution of claimants through time. And
- 8 since the typical claimant gets older through time
- 9 the realized average settlement value grows more
- slowly than that. The average claimant is older and
- that partially offsets some of that. So if you just
- look at the averaged realized settlement values, you
- won't see 2.5 percent growth. You'll see something
- slower because it's inclusive of the aging population
- <sup>15</sup> effect.
- 16 Q. Paragraph 17, you take nominal values and
- you take net present values.
- <sup>18</sup> A. Yes.
- 19 Q. What discount rate did you apply to get
- 20 there?
- A. I believe that was at 4.5 percent. Might
- have been four and a quarter. Might have to go back

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1	and	check.
_	anu	UIICUN.

- 2 Q. In paragraph 18, there is a sentence in
- 3 the middle that reads, ship related occupational
- 4 exposure in the U.S. is concentrated most earlier in
- 5 time to occupational asbestos from other major
- 6 sources such as construction. What's the basis for
- your statement?
- 8 A. Both -- this is actually fairly well
- 9 documented in the epidemiological literature.
- Shipyards and ship has a very large spike in exposure
- associated with World War II and that generated a
- high incidence of mesothelioma coming out of that
- relative to shipbuilding and ships subsequent to
- World War II. So they are loaded in the earlier
- years.
- The most salient fact in terms of general
- construction is it was very depressed in World War II
- principally because of the war, but as you come out,
- you enter a construction boom. So just the number of
- people doing construction greatly expands while the
- 21 number of people in ship related work declines.
- That's just in all the labor statistics data, but the

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- exposure in construction went up with the advent of
   spray on high temp insulation products. And that's
- <sup>3</sup> if you go back to Dr. Nicholson even in 1982 in his
- <sup>4</sup> paper, he points out the increased rate of exposure
- 5 and his original models gives a big kick to the
- 6 intensity of exposure of construction workers in the
- <sup>7</sup> '60s due to the advent of spray on products.
- Q. Can you cite me, as we are here today, to
   any specific piece of literature that relates to ship
   exposure?
- A. The easiest thing I can cite you is the
- U.S. census data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics data
- which can provide you censuses every 10 years. The
- Bureau of Labor Statistics allows you to go on for
- the nine years in between each census that shows the
- employment levels in the different centers. So that
- will show you the decline in ship related work and
- the rise in construction related work.
- So purely just the timetable, the number
- of people and when they were working leads to this
- outcome. The other thing to cite you to the EPA
- reports on the risk equations which is what goes into

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- the incidence model. So this would be when you get
- this outcome in Nicholson's modeling, you get this
- under the KPMG modeling, under the Bates White
- 4 modeling. There is nothing particularly involved
- 5 about this statement.
- 6 There is also largely an amount of
- 7 literature on job exposure matrices that I didn't
- 8 cite here on industrial hygiene which goes through
- 9 and documents the relative exposure levels to
- asbestos fibers in different industry and
- occupational settings, and that provides the basis
- for how much exposure was occurring during different
- points in time at different industries. That's a
- large body of literature. It's not one large
- <sup>15</sup> article.
- 16 Q. In paragraph nine, I'm sorry, 29, you
- address opinions concerning the situation if, you
- 18 know, if "had Leslie remained in the tort system", is
- 19 that right?
- A. You're starting with the second sentence.
- 21 Q. First and second sentence. Third
- sentence. They all talk about Leslie remaining in

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		Page 196
1	the tort system, right?	
2	A. Yes.	
3	Q. As part of your work, did you do any	
4	analysis of Leslie's financial ability to remain in	
5	the tort system at the time of its bankruptcy filing?	
6	A. I did not.	
7	MR. WYNER: I have no further questions.	
8	(The proceedings concluded at 3:30 p.m.)	
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Page 198 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, SUSAN L. CIMINELLI, a Certified Shorthand 4 Reporter and Notary Public of the District of 5 Columbia, do hereby certify that prior to the 6 commencement of the examination the witness was sworn 7 by me to testify as to the truth, the whole truth, 8 and nothing but the truth. 9 I do further certify that the foregoing is a 10 true and accurate transcript of the testimony as 11 taken stenographically by and before me at the time, 12 place, and on the date hereinbefore set forth. 13 I do further certify that I am neither of 14 counsel nor attorney for any party in this action and 15 not interested in the event nor outcome of 16 Jane Rose Reporting 17 18 n L. Ciminelli Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia 19 20 Dated: 21 22 My commission expires: 11/30/2011

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1	ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT	
2	I, CHARLES MULLIN, PH.D.,	
3	do hereby certify that I have read	
4	the foregoing pages and that the same is a	
	correct transcription of the answers given	
5	by me to the questions therein propounded,	
	except for the corrections or changes in form or	
6	substance, if any, noted in the attached Errata	
7	Sheet.	
8		
9	CHARLES MULLIN	
10	Signed this day of , 2010.	
11		
12	ERRATA	
13	PAGE LINE CHANGE REASON THEREFOR	
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2		
3	A copy of this deposition transcript is being	
4	provided to counsel for the witness by JANE ROSE	
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